

The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 29.78

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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September 31, 1913, Temperature a.m. 78, p.m. 85, Humidity...91, 75.

September 31, 1913, Temperature a.m. 80, p.m. 86, Humidity...74, 66.

9185 晚一初月八年丑癸 MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1913. 一拜禮 號一月九英港香 \$36 PER ANNUM SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

POSITION IN GERMANY.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Aug. 31.
At a meeting of the Reichsbank, in Berlin, the Vice-President declared that a reduction in the bank rate was still impossible, although the Bank's present bullion deposit was nearly 28,000,000 above that of August of last year, despite the transfer of over £1,000,000, to the war treasure. Germany had imported in 1913 up to the present time £11,000,000, and exported £2,250,000. Before lowering the rate they must see whether the present easiness in money was not merely temporary. It looked as if there would be a period of strain at the end of September.

PRESIDENT YUAN.

A SENSATIONAL STORY.

London, Received Aug. 30.
Reuter's Tokyo correspondent says a sensational story current there declares that the reason President Yuan Shih-kai was in his troops in the Yangtze and prepared for war was because he was poisoned with arsenic in May by Southern agents. His life was only saved by the most violent medical methods.

ALLEGED ESPIONAGE.

FRENCH SERGEANT ARRESTED.

London, Received Aug. 30.
Reuter's Paris correspondent says a sergeant named Guion has been arrested on a charge of espionage.
It is alleged that papers were found showing that he had furnished Austrian and Luxembourg officers with information regarding the artillery. The accused denies the charge.

QUEENSTOWN FIRE.

A DANGEROUS OUTBREAK.

London, Received Aug. 31.
Great excitement was caused by a fierce blaze on Saturday afternoon at the canton building on Haulbowline Island, Queenstown, which is close to the large Government stores of coal, oil and powder. Three hundred bluejackets succeeded in extinguishing the outbreak before it spread to there.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

A PROTEST.

London, Received Aug. 31.
A message from Mexico City states that the President of the Mexican Senate has telegraphed to the New York representative of the Mexican Telegraph Company requesting him to protest to President Wilson against the withdrawal of American citizens from Mexico, declaring that the American Colony in Mexico is satisfied with the present situation, and that its withdrawal will result in tremendous damage.

PRINCE ALBERT.

APPOINTED "MIDDY."

London, Received Aug. 30.
Prince Albert, the King's second son, has been appointed a Midshipman on the battleship Collingwood.

TELEGRAMS.

BALKAN AFFAIRS.

ADRIANOPLE QUESTION.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Aug. 30.
The "Times" correspondent at Sofia says that Bulgaria has decided to negotiate direct with Turkey in regard to Adrianople.
London, Received Sept. 1.
Reuter's correspondent at Constantinople states that the Bulgarian delegates appointed to conduct the direct negotiations with Turkey regarding Adrianople, and all pending questions, will leave Sofia for Constantinople as soon as facilities have been granted for the rail journey.

BALKAN MASSACRES.

INQUIRY ABANDONED.

London, Received Aug. 31.
A telegram from Salonika reports that the Carnegie International Committee of Enquiry into the Balkan massacres has decided to abandon their task owing to objections raised by Serbia and Greece to two of its members—M. Milinkoff of Russia and Mr. Brinsford of England—who are described as well-known pro-Bulgarians; also because traces of the atrocities have disappeared with the lapse of time.

HOME CRICKET.

END OF SEASON RESULTS.

London, Received Aug. 31.
Surrey beat Lancashire at the Oval by an innings and 161 runs.
Hants beat Gloucestershire at Bournemouth by 315 runs.
The Sussex and Berkshire match at Hastings ended in a pointless draw.
Kent beat Middlesex at Lords by five runs.
Worcestershire beat Somerset at Taunton by an innings and 35 runs.

LORD HALDANE.

ARRIVES IN AMERICA.

London, Received Aug. 30.
Lord Haldane, the Lord Chancellor, has arrived at New York en route to Montreal, where he is to deliver a legal lecture.
He was besieged by reporters on landing, and is represented as saying, that England was able to transport troops round the world with greater speed and efficiency than any other nation.

PREMIER'S ASSAILANTS.

REMANDED AND BAILED.

London, Received Aug. 30.
The suffragists who attacked the Prime Minister while he was playing golf at Llandudno have been remanded for a week, bail being granted in £5 each.

AEROPLANE'S FALL.

THREE PEOPLE INJURED.

London, Received Aug. 31.
An aeroplane, while flying from Hendon to Farnborough for delivery at the War Office, fell a distance of 100 feet at Maidenhead. The pilot, Debussy, and two passengers sustained fractured limbs.

TELEGRAMS.

IRISH UNREST.

STRIKERS DETERMINED.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Aug. 30.
At a meeting in Dublin on Friday night one of the strike leaders who had been arrested on a charge of inciting to riot and seditious libel, and who had been admitted to bail, burned a Police Proclamation prohibiting a meeting on Sunday, in support of the strikers. He declared, he would hold the meeting at all costs.
Strong reinforcements of police are being drafted in.

Serious Rioting.

London, Received Aug. 31.
Serious strike rioting has occurred in Dublin on Saturday night. The police repeatedly charged a crowd of several thousands and were subjected to showers of stones and bottles. Many people were injured by the police truncheons.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

CASE IN VIENNA.

London, Received Sept. 1.
Reuter's correspondent at Vienna states that a case of Asiatic cholera has occurred there. The patient is a merchant who recently arrived from Salonika via Serbia.

THE CROWN COLONIES.

Mr. Harcourt's Survey.

When the Colonial Office Vote was taken in Committee of Supply, in the House of Commons, on July 31, Mr Harcourt gave a long review of the progress of the Crown Colonies regarding the production and export of raw materials during the past seven years.

He bristled with figures and smart sayings, remarks an exchange. Touching rubber, for example: "From early youth to ripe old age it comforts and alleviates our progress through life." Nyassaland was a new and interesting contributor of tea; "from personal experience I can guarantee its qualities and recommend its consumption." Speaking of oil production within the Empire, he mentioned that both the quality and value of mineral oil exported from the Straits Settlements had been fairly constant during the last seven years. Talking of sugar, again, he pointed out that from our Eastern Colonies—Straits Settlements, F. M. S. and Mauritius—the value of the export was fairly stationary, though the quantity had increased. Ceylon and the Straits Settlements had increased their export of tobacco from £380,000 to £780,000 in value.

Rubber
In rubber, which was subject to the fluctuations of market gambles, it would be prudent to test the progress of our Colonies rather by price than by price. From the point of view of production the progress of our rubber-producing regions had been abundantly satisfactory. The West Indies, British Guiana, and Honduras seemed well suited to the production of rubber, but the greater cost of labour there as compared with the East might affect their ultimate success. Their export in pounds had grown from 27,000 to 29,300 but this was no true test of their future, as there had been, in the last few years, large experimental planting of trees, none of which had yet reached the tappable stage. In West Africa the production maintained a fair average in quantity and price. The rubber production of Tanganyika had been mainly from the wild tree (Funtumia elastica). As this became exhausted, systematic planting of (Continued on Page 5.)

TELEGRAMS.

HARRY THAW.

HIS COUNSEL OUTWITTED.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Aug. 31.
The lawyers continue to wage a fierce struggle over Harry Thaw. The advantage momentarily rests with the Chief of Police of Quaticook, who first arrested Thaw at the instance of counsel for the State of New York.
The Chief has now been granted a Writ of Habeas Corpus, thus outwitting Thaw's counsel.
New York lawyers are now confident that Thaw will be deported.

GOVERNOR GENERAL FORBES.

Widespread Regret at his Resignation.

Judging from the comments in Manila papers to hand, there is deep and widespread regret at the impending departure of Governor General Forbes, whose resignation takes effect to-day. All who are in a position to judge, declare that his administrative work has been of the highest order, that he has done magnificent work for his country and the Philippines and that he has been the right man in the right place. His brilliant services have also been acknowledged in Washington, as the following messages show:

"My dear Governor Forbes: I have appreciated your willingness to remain as Governor General of the Philippine Islands until I might, with deliberation select your successor."

"I realize the amount of excellent work which you have done in the Islands, both as Secretary of Commerce and Police, and as Governor General, and I desire to thank you for your faithful and careful service."

"It is my desire that your successor should arrive in the Philippine Islands before October 16, and I therefore accept your resignation, to take effect September 1, from the service. Yours, Woodrow Wilson."

"Harrison confirmed August 21. The President desires him to sail September 10. Will it be convenient to accept and take oath of office September 2. The President desires to meet your convenience."

The first of these messages is a cable copy of a letter written August 25, addressed by the President to Governor General Forbes. It came to the Ayuntamiento on August 26, and was immediately given to the press.

The second message was received by Governor Forbes on August 25, two days after his successor had been nominated and confirmed, this being his first official notification of the appointment of his successor. He immediately cabled his resignation in compliance with the expressed wishes of the President, and the letter written on August 25 received by cable on August 26, accept it, effective September 1.

A Worthy Send-off.
It will be a despatch worthy of Governor General W. Cameron Forbes that the community will offer, if the plans on which numerous committees are now working are carried out, says the Manila Times of August 27.

The General committee appointed at the suggestion of Vice Governor Newton W. Gilbert met at the rooms at the Manila merchants' association last night, and an outline of the farewell arrangements was given, and sub-committees to handle the various features of the scheme appointed.

First, it was agreed that there should be popular banquet at the Manila hotel on Saturday night,

TELEGRAMS.

PALACE OF PEACE.

THE CZAR'S HOPE.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Aug. 30.
Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg says that on the occasion of the opening of the Palace of Peace at The Hague, the Czar telegraphed Queen Wilhelmina expressing the hope that the Palace would contribute to peace, on which he had always laid store. He hoped it would form a fresh bond between the nations.

and Charles S. Dorham was named chairman of the committee in charge of this. Mr. Dorham announced and it was thought between 400 and 500 would attend, and that the tickets would be 10 Pesos each, which sum would include everything.

On Tuesday, the day of the Governor General's departure, there is to be a great parade of the military and local organization and the committee in charge of this feature is headed by Frank Helm. In a brief speech to the meeting Mr. Helm stated that the members of the Commission and of the general committee would accompany Governor General Forbes from the Malacanang to the wharf, while the way would be lined with troops and—at special points—members of local bodies. A guard of honor composed entirely of officers would be provided by Major General Bell, and a squadron of cavalry would act as escort. Fort Santiago would fire a salute, and all ships would dress for the occasion.

Services Appreciated.
The following resolution was passed last night by the committee:

"Whereas, the approaching departure of William Cameron Forbes will bring to an end nine years of association with the government of the Philippine Islands; first as Secretary of Commerce and Police and later as Governor General; and

"Whereas, during those years William Cameron Forbes has given to the Filipino people, and to the great task here undertaken by the United States, unfaltering faith and devotion and the full measure of his splendid ability; and

Whereas as wise official and loyal friend, in public and in private life, his rare qualities have won him the respect and affection of all the races represented in this cosmopolitan community; therefore

Be it Resolved, that a public subscription be opened, to which no individual contribution shall be more than P2. the proceeds to be devoted to the purchase of a gift which shall symbolize as fittingly as may be, the sentiment of the community that the years of service of William Cameron Forbes in the Philippine Islands has been an honour to his country and to himself.

At the meeting the suggestion was made that the memento should take the form of a shield of Philippine gold, should be reproduced the arms of the Philippine Islands. Failing a better suggestion this will undoubtedly be adopted by the committee.

University Club Reception.
On August 28, an informal reception which was largely attended was given to Governor Forbes at the University Club. Governor General Forbes made a short address in which he said, among other things:

"I am an optimist, I believe in the future of the Philippines, and were my bank account in such a shape that I could invest money in these islands I would not hesitate to do so. The Democrats are not going to make

TELEGRAMS.

THE LONDON STRIKE.

MASTER DECORATORS' OFFER.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Aug. 31.
The master decorators have offered an immediate increase of one penny an hour, and the submission to arbitration of the other half-penny demanded by the men. A ballot of the men will be taken on the offer to-day (Saturday).

any serious mistakes that they will not rectify, and I feel confident that new blood and new ideas with intelligent direction, will tend to improve conditions here."

Governor General Forbes' remarks were well received and he was given a most hearty send-off by the club of which he has so long been a member.

Other Presentations.
The Manila Merchants' Association will testify to its regard for the work in the upbuilding of commerce performed by Governor General Forbes by the presentation on Saturday afternoon at 4.45 at Malacanang Palace of a silver loving cup to the retiring chief executive of the Philippine Islands.

As soon as word came that the Governor General would soon leave the Islands, the Directors cast about for a suitable gift and decided upon the cup, which has been magnificently engraved.

Aside from the assistance he has given the Association in his official capacity, Mr. Forbes was one of the largest contributors to the Publicity Fund, having opened the subscription list at the first annual banquet of the Association with a donation of 1,000 Pesos. The members of the Sociedad de Tiro al Blanco of which the Governor General is the honorary president, have decided to make the chief executive a farewell present of a golden loving cup.

Situation Clears.

The political atmosphere is beginning to clarify to-day after the upheaval of last week says the "Manila Times" of August 28, and no news again becomes good news to the remaining members of the Commission.

It now seems certain, that President Wilson does not now contemplate the removal of other members of the Commission, and will name two Americans, one of them George Curry, to the existing vacancies.

The suggestion has been made, without the basis of good authority, however, that further changes in the Commission would not be made until the arrival of the new Governor General. What influence his presence will have is not indicated, but it is assumed that the selection of successors to the places held by Filipinos will be left to him, with the advice and counsel of those he finds in authority here.

A rumour was abroad this morning that various bureau chiefs were slated for a homeward journey, and had received private advice that their tenure of office was limited to the time necessary for the new governor to choose their successor. This report could not be run to earth, and appears to be the fruit of the "wishing" process of eliminating office-holders.

Governor General Forbes received a reply to-day to his cable requesting authority to disclose the contents of his message from the War department appraising him of the appointment of his successor. He is continuing his preparations to leave, closing up extensive private business matters, and putting his affairs in such shape that they can be finally closed by his private secretary, Conrad Hatheway, who remains in Manila for some time.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

TELEGRAMS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Latest county cricket results are given elsewhere.

Lord Haldane has arrived in America on the way to Montreal.

Prince Albert has been appointed midshipman on H.M.S. Collingwood.

Bulgaria has decided to negotiate with Turkey direct regarding Adrianople.

There has been serious strike rioting in Dublin, many people being injured.

The President of the Mexican Senate has protested against the withdrawal of American citizens in Mexico.

A writ of Habeas Corpus has been issued in the case of Harry Thaw, whose counsel has thus been outwitted.

A fire at the canton building on Haulbowline Island, Queenstown, endangered Government stores of coal, oil and powder.

An Army aeroplane flying from Hendon to Farnborough fell 100 feet and the pilot and two passengers sustained fractured limbs.

The Carnegie International Committee of Enquiry into the Balkan massacres has abandoned its task, for reasons given in a telegram.

Some interesting statements on the German money market were made at the meeting of the Reichsbank in Berlin by the Vice-President.

Shanghai won the Interport Swimming Contests by six points, scoring the deciding goal in the polo match (which meant seven points) in the last minute.

BIG BAIL ESTREATED.

Alleged Threatening Letter Sender Missing.

The Chinese youth, of the Canton Christian College, who was on remand in \$1,000 bail, on a charge of sending a letter threatening to kill the editorial staff of the "Chinese Mail," did not appear at the Police Court this afternoon when the case was called, and Mr P. P. J. Wodehouse asked for the bail to be estreated and a warrant to be issued for his arrest. He said that neither the defendant nor his solicitor, Mr. Stephens, of Messrs Stephens and Willson, had appeared, and the Police had heard that the defendant was not likely to turn up.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre, 9.15 p.m.

Bijou Scenic Theatre, 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Bijou Scenic Theatre, 9.15 p.m.

Auction of H.M.S. Alacrity, on board, 11 a.m.

Auction of H.M.S.S. Handy and Janus, 11 a.m.

Moonlight Bathing North Point 9.15 p.m.

Wednesday, September 3.

H.K.O.C. Promenade Concert 9.15 p.m.

Saturday, September 6.

Concert at Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1901

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Hongkong, 1st Aug., 1912. [55]

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guests.
Hongkong, 1st Feb., 1912. [132]

MEE CHEUNG.

ART PHOTOGRAPHER

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

Developing, Printing & Enlarging
Hongkong, 14th July, 1913. [4]

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China Mail.

Yangtze Port and Revenue.

The Chinese Maritime Customs
reports on the trade of the Yangtze
ports, recently issued, show that
in these centres of industry trade
made wonderful strides during
the last year, making a recovery
from the effects of the previous
revolution that tells of great vi-
tality. Evidence of this is found
in the summaries of revenue. In
Nanking the total collection for
1912 was Hk. Tls. 170,392, ex-
ceeding that of the previous year
by Tls. 50,000, and that of
1910 by over Tls. 38,000.
There was a substantial gain
under all headings except in coast
trade duty, in which an insignifi-
cant decrease occurred. The
collections for the years from
1902 to 1908 exceeded the 1912
figures, but Mr. B. D. Tisdall, the
assistant-in-charge, remarks that
it must be remembered that opium
duties and opium like figured
largely in those totals, whereas in
1912 no opium duties of any kind
were collected. As far as revenue
from general merchandise is con-
cerned, last year was the best on
record.

South China Morning Post.

The Pestilential Blue Bottle.

Some months ago attention was
drawn in these columns to the
disease-carrying attributes of
the fly. Measures then suggested
have not fructified and the result
is the usual swarm, in some
localities at least, of the "blue-
bottle" and his uninteresting
confederate, the common house fly.
In the Far East it is generally re-
cognised that the fly pest is far
worse than in England, where
this year a regular campaign has
been instituted. But in Hong-
kong nothing seems to be done
to counteract the evil effects of
this loathsome insect. The pest
is most in evidence, of course,
where food is exposed, and the
Chinese "muk" stalls and cake
sellers each carry around their
own little swarms. It may not
have occurred to the authorities,
in their investigations regarding
the recent outbreak of cholera,
that the fly is a prolific distri-
butor of the Asiatic cholera germ.
It is also well-known as respon-
sible for the spread of such dis-
eases as ophthalmia, typhoid,
enteritis, tuberculosis, etc.

Daily Press.

Tibet and Mongolia.

In a recent debate in the House
of Lords, Lord Curzon pointed
out the unsatisfactory state of
affairs produced in Persia by the
disproportionate area of the
neutral zone, and the whole course
of events in that unhappy country
clearly indicates the necessity for
a re-arrangement of terms between
Great Britain and Russia. Great
Britain, too, is clearly entitled to
some consideration from Russia
for the moral support given her
in her Mongolian advances, and
the extension to Lhasa of our right
to station representatives at
Yatung, Gartok and Gyantse is
certainly not more than an ade-
quate quid pro quo for all that
Russia has gained at Urga. The
Chinese Government is scarcely in
a position to refuse so reasonable
a requirement, the Tibetan Gov-
ernment can be relied upon to
see in which way its own interest
lies, and it would be a graceful
concession on Russia's part to
withdraw the interdiction that is
mutually imposed by the Peters-
burg Agreement. By so doing
she could best give the lie to the
rumour referred to in the "Novoe
Vremya" that the Tibet-Mon-
golian Treaty is to be regarded
as constituting the two countries
one sphere of influence—that is,
of course, of Russian influence.
We put no faith in this rumour,
but it would cost Russia little or
nothing to disprove it in the
most effectual way possible.

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GENERAL NEWS.

"An Organ of the Rebels"

The "Peking Daily News" reports that a newspaper in the Japanese language will make its appearance in September, and it is alleged that it will be an organ of the rebels.

A Japanese Officer.

Amongst the competitors at the twenty-seventh annual Goring and Streatley Regatta on the 2nd ult. was a Japanese officer, S. Kawano, entered as of the Tokyo A. R. A. Rowing in the Junior Sculls, he was defeated by M. F. Williams (Queen's College, Oxford).

Mount Asama Active.

Mount Asama is again active. On the night of the 12th ult. showers of stones and puffs of steam in the vicinity of the volcano and later a number of hot rocks were discharged from the crater and fell near the Observatory. Huge columns of smoke were rising from the mountain when the last mail left.

Passed His Intermediate.

Sahibzada Hamidullah Khan, son of His Highness the Begum of Bhopal, has passed the Intermediate Examination of the Allahabad University from the M. A. O. College, Aligarh. He is the first Mohammedan Prince to join a public institution like the Aligarh College and to compete successfully at a University examination.

Pilgrims in a storm.

A terrific storm broke over Mount Nantai, Nikko, a fortnight ago when there were some 3,000 pilgrims on the mountain. The Red Cross Society sent out search parties but twenty persons are missing and it is surmised that they fell into the unexplored ravine popularly known as "the bottomless valley." Seventy injured are under the care of the Red Cross Society.

The late Mr. Orlando H. Baker.

The death is announced from Nagasaki on board the U. S. army transport "Thomas," of Mr. Orlando H. Baker, who for five years has been American Consul at Sandakan, Borneo. Mr. Baker was over 80 years of age, was an Indiana man, and in the seventies was President of a small college in Iowa (Algona). He had previously served as Consul in Copenhagen, also at Sydney, N. S. W.—"China Press."

Cost of Balkan War—Nearly a Million Deaths.

The war in the Balkans lasted 303 days, Montenegro having declared hostilities on October 8 of last year. The cost has been enormous. According to the latest figures the Turkish war cost the lives of 228,000 combatants and an expenditure of £ 86,000,000, whilst the subsequent struggle between the allies involved the loss of 130,000 more lives and a sum of £66,000,000 in money. The grand total thus represents 358,000 soldiers killed and a financial loss of £252,800,000. This takes into account the thousands of wounded and sick. It is believed that 500,000 more lives have been lost by cholera and privation. The peaceful population of immense tracts of country have in many places completely disappeared.

Death of a Chinese Pioneer.

Peking, Aug. 24.—Deep regret is felt in Peking at the death of Tong Kai-san, Director of Heingwa College, whose funeral took place in the college grounds this afternoon in the presence of the American Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Williams, and many Chinese and foreign friends of the deceased. Tong Kai-san died on Friday, after several months' illness, aged fifty-five. He was a member of one of the first parties of students sent to America by Li Hong-chang. He was formerly Secretary of the Wai-wupai and represented China at the Haplo Opium Conference, and, with Chien Tse-oh, he organized the Hsinghwa College and arranged for the engagement of men and women as teachers. The funeral service was held in the old princely residence attached to the College.

SERVICE MATTERS.

An Injured Destroyer.

The destroyer Arab, which damaged her stern and rudder at Grimsby while employed on duties in connection with the naval manoeuvres, has been taken in hand in No. 4 Dock at Sheerness Yard for repairs, and on completion will proceed to Devonport to rejoin the Seventh Destroyer Flotilla.

Inspector of Target Practice.

The report that the Admiralty are contemplating the abolition of the office of Inspector of Target Practice in the Navy, thus setting free one rear-admiral, three captains, three commanders, and three lieutenants for other duties in the fleet, has been received with mixed feelings throughout the fleet. On the whole, however, this action on the part of the Board is approved, since it is recognised that the Department was brought into being for a special purpose, at a time when there was great necessity for a change in the feeling of officers and men towards gunnery questions, and a renaissance of naval shooting was necessary to the safety of the empire. It was no light task to dethrone the god of spit and polish, and enthroned the god of gunnery among men who had been brought up to consider the quarterly gunnery practices as "a horrid nuisance," which would stain decks and spoil paint work. It required all the enthusiasm of experts like Admiral Sir Percy Scott and a small band of senior officer supporters to carry through such a reform among the old class of officers and men. But it has been done so well that today all hands think of gunnery efficiency as the very first essential to be attained on commissioning, and retained at high-water mark throughout the ship's commission. With admirals and captains as well as the rank and file, imbued with such ideas, it is felt that they no longer need the spur of a special department to urge them to keep gunnery in its proper position among the naval essentials of today.—"Globe."

Defence in Outer Seas.

The most disquieting fact which emerged from the recent naval standards debate in the House of Lords, says the "Globe," is that inadequate provision is made for the "whole world" defence of the Empire. The margin of 10 per cent. over and above the attainable 50 per cent. superiority in home waters is the rock upon which the Admiralty's shipbuilding policy comes to grief. After making due allowance for the accelerating of the three contract ships in this year's programme and stretching a point in favour of including the Lord Nelson and Agamemnon in the category of Dreadnoughts, the position three years hence, towards which the shipbuilding programmes now in hand are directed, will leave three ships only available for service outside British waters, plus the Malaya and Australia, the latter of which is tethered to the Pacific. By that time Austria and Italy will have squadrons of Dreadnought ships in commission, and the United States and Japan will be represented by powerful fleets in the Atlantic and Pacific. There is no alternative, therefore, to the conclusion that after provision is made for 50 per cent. superiority in home waters the residue of ships at the disposal of the Admiralty for the whole defence of the Empire will be altogether out of proportion to the actual needs. The Admiralty, in short, is failing on its own showing to defend the outer seas. Happily, however, there is a silver lining to the cloud in the relaxing of the ties which have tethered the bulk of the fleet to the British coast line. The Invincible, Indomitable, and Warrior are about to be sent to the Mediterranean Station, the Fourth Cruiser Squadron to Bermuda, the Fourth Battle Squadron to Gibraltar, and the battleship T.1 to the China Station. These arrangements will help to readjust the disposition of naval forces between home and foreign stations, which at present is in the proportion respectively of 150 to 71 ships of all classes, whereas ten years ago there were 182 ships on foreign stations as compared with 56 in home waters, the position therefore having been practically reversed in this regard.

HONGKONG BANK MEETING.

Shanghai Paper's Remarks.

The Chairman's speech at the half-yearly meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will be read with special interest at the present time, when China appears to pass upon the threshold of a new era, says the "North China Daily News." As has already been said, in good times or in bad the Bank has the same unvarying record of deserved success to put before its shareholders. Partly, no doubt, that is due to the enormous extent and variety of its operations and the skill with which they are directed. But it is also fair to point out that this position would never have been reached without strict adherence to sound finance and the magnificent system of steadily writing down of which the present report furnishes noteworthy examples. The Bank has been fortunate in the classes of men whom it has secured for its service. Among these Mr. H. E. R. Hunter, to whom on his retirement the chairman has paid a well merited tribute, held, both actually and relatively, a high place. Mr. Hunter was something more than even a banker of exceptional ability. In these days financial genius is, perhaps, inseparable from the qualities of a statesman, of which Mr. Hunter had a large share. He guided the affairs of the Bank in Shanghai through more than one very critical period, and not only the affairs of the Bank. It is conceivable that if more attention had been paid to his advice there would have been less cause to lament these times of crisis than is unhappily the case.

In his reference to the recent fighting at Shanghai, Mr. S. H. Dodwell put into words a thought that has been very generally entertained during the past weeks of anxiety. The time has not yet come to develop all the ideas connected with this subject, which range from a desire for the removal of the Kiangnan Arsenal to the establishment of a neutral zone all round the foreign settlements. Moreover, considering the general security in which we dwell in Shanghai, it may appear to some people as being a little unreasonable to ask for further privilege of such a special nature.

Without wavering in his confidence in China's "recuperative power and immense capability for development," it was impossible for Mr. Dodwell not to recognize the tremendous gravity of the outlook. Like every body else who has given any thought to China's financial and social position, he foresees the virtual necessity of another loan in the near future, and watches the efforts of the elder statesmen in Peking to grapple with the immense problems which surround this task of financial reorganization "as the measure of China's ability to borrow successfully." In these circumstances it cannot but be felt that the sight of Peking coquetting with the Belgian railway proposal is not calculated to produce a good impression. We do not forget that an industrial loan stands on a different footing to that in which the Quintuple Banks are interested, although in the circumstances the difference is more apparent than real. Nor do we overlook the number and strength of conflicting influences to which a Finance Minister of China finds himself subject. But it cannot be gainsaid that these continual disclosures of transactions, the ostensible purpose of which bears but little relation to their real meaning, undermine belief in the Government's sincerity and can do China no good in the long run. The appeal in this as in all things is not, of course, only to the "elder statesmen." The earnest hope expressed by Mr. Dodwell, "that the younger politicians of China will realize in what direction the efforts of true patriotism should be, at this, the gravest juncture in the history of their country," should be reproduced by every newspaper in China. Very seldom, we imagine, has a warning so serious been issued on such an occasion. The question before China, before every one of her political parties, is what is, and what is not, worth while. If the young politicians have a taste

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for buccannery, there is no more to be said. But if, after all, there is any attraction in a decent, orderly life with a fair, regular income, in which way is that end more likely to be gained? By jealousy and party strife, by faction, anarchy and rebellion? Or by some exercise of the spirit of concession; by readiness to co-operate for the common welfare of the whole nation?

FAST INDIAN COTTON.

Bombay, July 24.—Heavy rains have been general in most districts, but the weather in now more favourable. Fine conditions are needed to facilitate farm operations, but meanwhile reports regarding the cotton crop are for the most part very satisfactory. During the week 11 in. of rain have fallen at Colaba, making the total since the commencement of the monsoon 57 inch, against 33-32 inch, last year and a ten-year average of 40-08 inch. At Byculla 12 inch were recorded, making the season's total 68 inch, compared with 33-76 inch for the corresponding period in 1912. Business in cotton has been on a small scale, and the closing tone is easy, with fine M. G. Bengal, December-January shipment, Rs. 8 lower at Rs. 241. Receipts this week 15,000 last bales against 14,000 year. Exports to Great Britain, nil, against nil; to Continent, 20,000, against 5,000; and to China and Japan, nil, against nil last year. Stocks in Bombay amount to 799,000, compared with 549,000 bales a year ago. The demand for Piece Goods depends on the course of the monsoon, which has so far been favourable. Meanwhile the tone is quiet and easier, dealers in grey shirtings being willing sellers. Quotations for 7lb. and 8.1-4lb. shirtings are unchanged, however, at Rs. 3.15-3. and Rs. 4.9s. respectively. Business in light bleached cloths is reported at rates below Manchester quotation. Sales of Imported Yarns were of average ex-

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Exchange is unaltered at 4s. 43-10d. three months' sight credit on London and 11. 70c. on Paris. The freight market is weaker, steam to Liverpool at 18s. 9d. per ton measurement, having lost last week's improvement.

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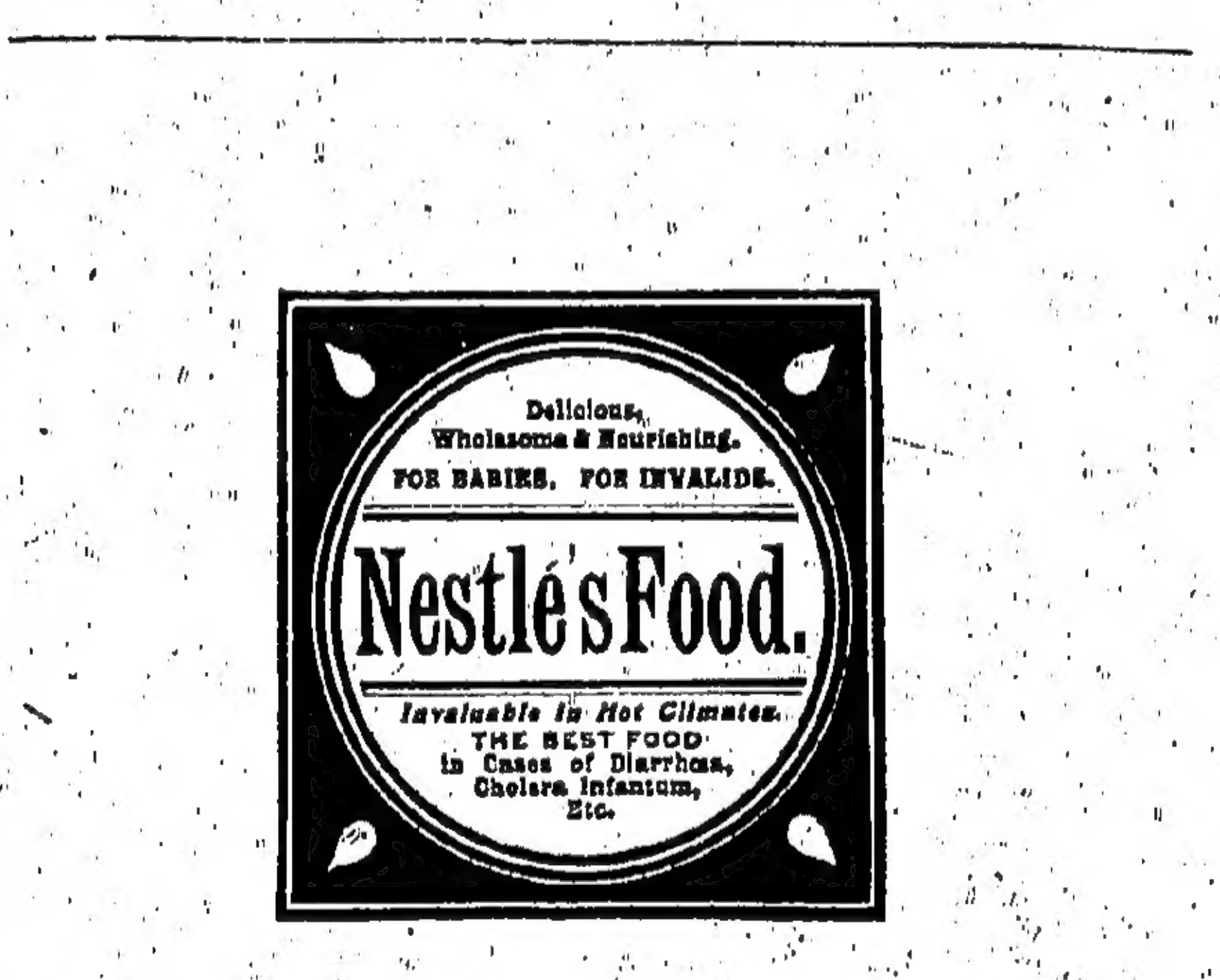
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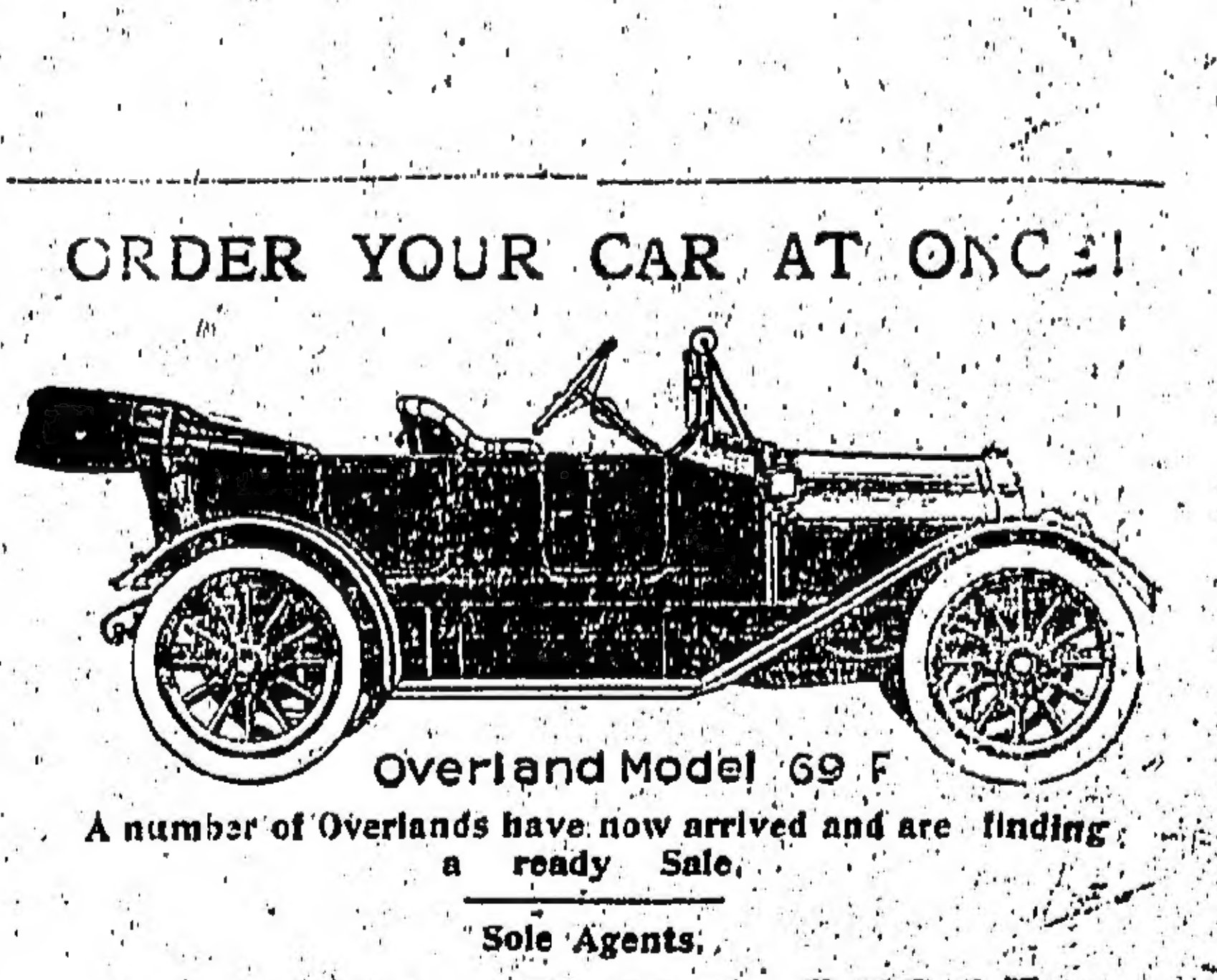
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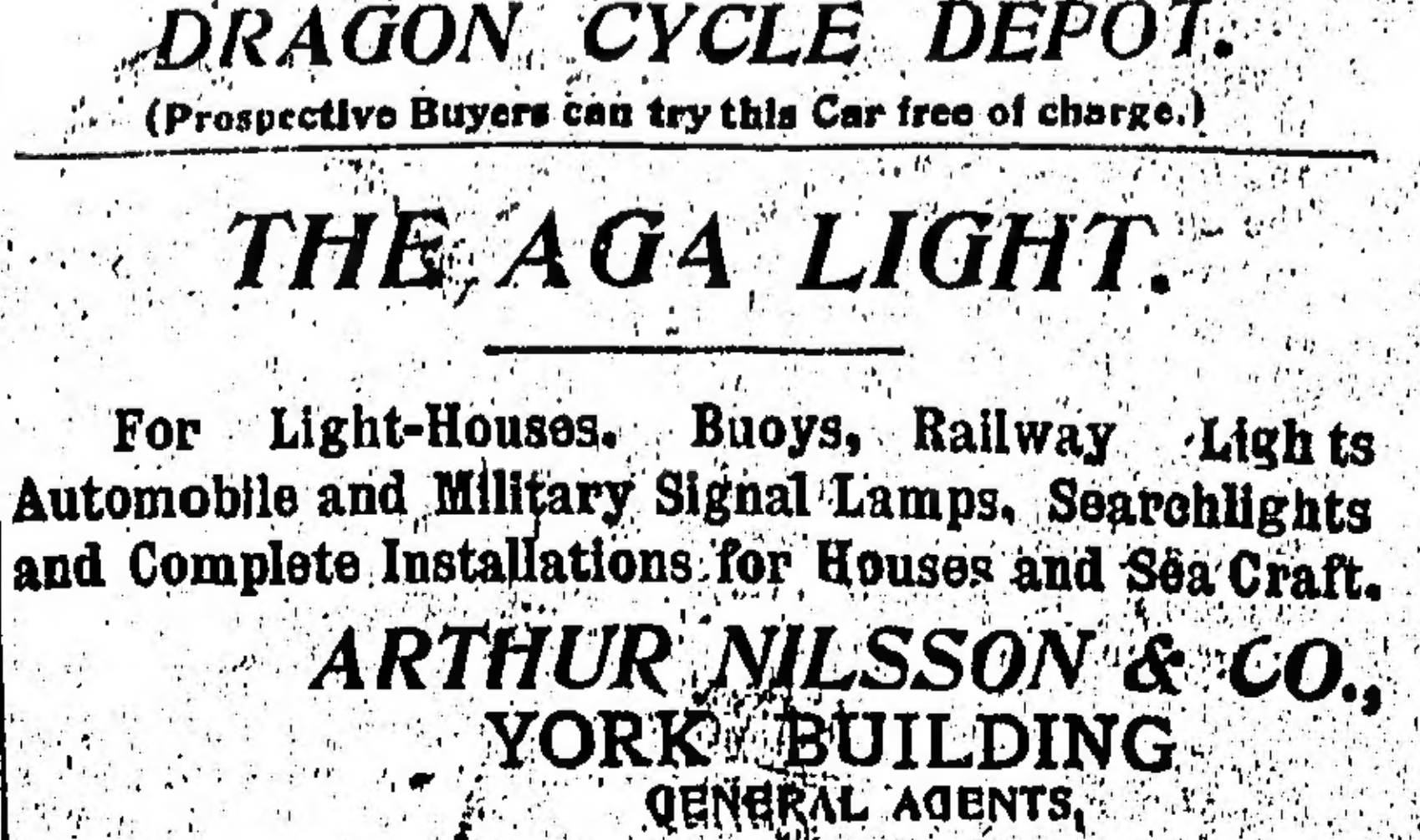
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SANDERCOCK.—On August 30, at 141 B, The Peak, Hongkong, the wife of Leslie Sandercock, Chinese Customs Service, of a daughter.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to the service of the public and to print the news without bias or favour.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1913.

THE COST OF DEFENCE.

Nothing is more striking in current European history than the efforts which are being put forward by the Great Powers to strengthen their fighting forces. Though all the leading statesmen persist that they and the countries which they represent would welcome a slackening of the pace, the deadly competition persists on its course. One nation blames the other for the necessity for these steps being taken, and so the process goes on with no regard to finality. Britain must build up her Navy to greater strength, France must reinforce her Army, Germany must expand both services, while other nations follow as hard on as they can afford how.

The whole question, of course, resolves itself into a financial one, and it is on this point of finding the wherewithal to pay the piper that divergencies of opinion have been springing up, particularly in France and in Germany. In the case of France, the Three Years Service Bill imposed an enormous expenditure, which the Government had all along declared was to be met by taxes on the wealthy classes. Owing to the strong opposition of the parties upon which the Ministerial majority depends, however, it had been impossible to obtain from the Government any definite pledge as to the method to be followed. It appears that for some years an Income Tax Bill has been before the Senate, but that the Committee to which it was referred have resorted to deliberate obstruction. Now we gather that to avoid a Government defeat, M. Barthou has at last promised to include the income tax in next year's Budget unless it is already passed by the Senate. This surrender of the Government is regarded as a great victory for the supporters of the income tax, and it is uncertain at the moment whether the Government will or will not jeopardise its position by this unexpected declaration. In Germany the controversy follows other lines. It has long since been announced that the Army increases in that country are to be very largely paid for by means of a non-recurring property tax. The idea, however, has never been palatable to the people as a whole, and the belief has been freely expressed in Berlin that this tax is only the sugar coating to the bitter pill of further indirect taxation. Some care has been taken to present the tax in the light of a jubilee sacrifice in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the War of Liberation; but there is another section of the public which is questioning the wisdom of exacting what is practically a "war tax" in time of peace.

Big military and naval programmes cost money, and whereas hitherto the financial strain has not proved too great for the big Powers, there are evidences showing that the task of finding funds is growing more acute every year. With ambitious countries a programme of expansion, naval or military, must be continued once it is begun. Hence it is that no Great Power to-day can turn back, even should she desire to do so. Perhaps in the long run, however, this very financial problem will become a more potent factor in the preservation of peace than any propaganda based purely on humanitarian grounds.

What Tourists Miss.

Dr. Jewett, the well-known preacher, has been telling a Birmingham audience that the tourist only sees the fringe of things and not the things themselves, or words to that effect; and Hongkong people who have studied the little ways of the tourist will readily confirm the statement. We can understand the argument that a man would rather spend even a bare five minutes in a strange place than not visit it at all, but we should have thought that, if he found himself restricted to that five minutes, he had better devote the whole to one "sight" than try to get ten half-minute glimpses at a variety of objects of interest—which many tourists seem to aim at. One often wonders if, after all, the money spent on lightning-tours would not be better laid out on travel-books and visits to the cinematograph. We once encountered a lady in Singapore who was "flying" round the world. "What did you think of Naples?" she was asked. The traveller entered into a rambling description of Nice, by way of a reply, and, further, revealed the fact that, in her confused memory, both places were hopelessly mixed up with Venice.

The Eternal Truck Question.

By the way, wasn't there an Ordinance passed some time since, in connection with making use of brakes on trucks? If so, apparently the good news has not yet reached the ears of Hongkong coolies, for we can see no difference between the dangers of the streets now and before the Ordinance became law. Every day, and almost every hour, heavily-laden trucks come bowling down the various slopes—doubtless icehouse and Pedder Streets, both of which lead into the busiest parts of the city—with no brake applied, and with nothing but the strength of four or five coolies to prevent the vehicle from dashing into foot-passengers, chairs, rickshaws or motor-cars. In the Government's unwilling for a few fatal accidents before it takes action to enforce its own regulations? And is there no danger that the Chinese may begin to argue that if one local law can be set at defiance so also can others?

Preservation of Milk.

Hongkong is vitally concerned in the pure milk question, and for that reason special interest attaches to a reported discovery from America to the effect that, while ordinary light hastens the "spoiling" of milk, red rays prevent it. We all know that pure fresh milk, or sterilised and pasteurised milk, if placed in an uncoloured bottle and left in the full sunlight, soon turns poor; we are now told that if a red (the most expensive colour to produce in glass) glass bottle is substituted, or the ordinary bottle is wrapped in red paper, the milk remains perfectly good after standing for ten hours in the sun. Violet rays, on the other hand, cause the milk to "turn". If these statements be correct (and they can easily be tested) we may yet see milk being delivered in red bottles in Hongkong. Millions of dollars will please furnish their own bottles.

The Dumping Evil.

A nice point regarding dumping is raised in the Registrar General's report for 1912. It appears that, during the first six months of last year, when epidemics of small-pox and plague severely attacked the Colony, 561 dumped bodies were found, as against 315 in 1911. The total for the year was 780. This increase, of course, was due to the special sanitary precautions which are taken during an outbreak of plague and small-pox which are not favoured of the Chinese. The report remarks that the question is now being considered whether the advantage to the Colony lies in keeping strictly to the regulations, which seem to lead to concealment and dumping, or in relaxing them "to ensure that all cases are brought to the notice of the authorities concerned." But would relaxation result in general notification? For ourselves, we greatly doubt it, and it seems to us better to stick to the regulations, and the cleansing of houses, even at the risk of dumping, than to relax them and perhaps run a greater risk.

DAY BY DAY.

"The things that we know best are native—they were never learned."

The Mails.

American, Canadian and Siberian Mails.—Despatched per s.s. Tenyo Maru at noon to-day.

American and Canadian Mails.—Arrived per s.s. Empress of Russia this morning.

Siberian Mail.—Despatched per s.s. Linan at midnight on Saturday.

Siberian Mail.—Despatched per s.s. Yingchow at midnight on Saturday.

Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s. Buelaw to-morrow, p.m.

Steering Passengers.

By the Empress of Russia there arrived from Vancouver to-day 308 Chinese and 49 Indian steering passengers.

Killed by Tramcar.

Two boys, aged 16 and 18, who were walking on the railway line at Cheung Sui Tau, were knocked down by a tramcar and killed.

Lottery Tickets.

A man found in possession of 33 lottery tickets, was fined \$30, or in default one month, by Mr. Geoffrey Norman Orme, at the Police Court, this morning.

Fillics Circus.

Col. Fillis and his troupe of performers arrived to-day by the s.s. Aubai, and will open on Wednesday evening at Causeway Bay.

Shroff Absconded.

Mr. A. Dunbush, manager of Messrs Graves and Cotton Co., 13, Zetland Street, reports that the shroff has collected \$1,848 and absconded.

New Diocesan Girls' School.

The Diocesan Girls' School at Kowloon is to be opened by H. E. the Officer Commanding the Government on Wednesday Sept. 10, at 5.30 p.m.

Drunk and Incapable.

Jose Philip Remedios, said to be a clerk, was found drunk and incapable in the street, and at the Police Court this morning he was fined \$10.

Injured on duty.

Inspector Munson, of the Hongkong Police Force, has gone to hospital suffering from an injured hand caused by a Japanese who was being arrested for being drunk and disorderly.

Back Again.

Among the passengers who arrived back in the Colony by the Empress of Russia to-day were Archdeacon and Mrs. Barnett, from Nagasaki; Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Richardson, from Yokohama; and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton and Mr. C. A. S. Russ, from Shanghai.

The Clock Tower.

Yesterday the workmen on what was once the Clock Tower reached the bottom course of the stonework of that edifice, and now only the foundation remains to be removed, after which the making up of the roadway should be but a short business.

Gorilla Escapes.

This morning a gorilla escaped from Fillics Circus and was eventually caught on the Praya. The animal, however, became so savage that its keeper chained it to a telephone pole in Chater Road, where it remains at the time of writing.

Died from a Kick.

A street cutter at Cho Kwo Ling had a quarrel with his uncle and kicked him in the stomach, the uncle dying from the effects of the kick, a few minutes afterwards. The nephew then took a boat and disappeared in the direction of Shauiwan.

Trees Destroyed.

A Chinese was fined \$5 by Mr. Orme, at the Police Court, this morning, for allowing cows to destroy trees at Kowloon. Mr. Green said that three trees had been destroyed and that it had cost the Government \$7 each for the attendance on those trees during the past two years.

Bishop of Victoria's Addresses.

The Bishop of Victoria has announced a series of addresses or Bible Readings to be given at his residence, 105, Mount Gough Road, The Peak, on Tuesdays during September, at 11 a.m. The subjects are Sept 2nd, Faith; 9th, Prayer; 16th, Love; 23rd, the Lord's Day; 30th, Future Life.

THREE TUTUHS.

Personal Impressions of Canton's Recent Governors.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Chun Kwong-ming seems to have been a curious mingling of dreamer, enthusiast and political schemer. This was the opinion of the writer originally formed of him, and it may be said to have been confirmed by subsequent events. In his appearance and manner there is far more personal dignity than in his predecessor's, but more than a touch of the same nervous restlessness. His face is quite distinct from the ordinary Cantonese type; the forehead is broad and sloping, giving almost a dome-shaped appearance to the head. He is very slightly cross-eyed.

Wu Hon-man seemed to have but little vanity; Chan Kwong-ming, on the other hand, was full of it, and it may be taken that his frequent boast as to the willingness of his men to die for him found no readier a believer than himself; indeed, he seemed to think that he was irresistible, and that men must like him in spite of themselves. Let us do him the justice to say that the man seemed far from destitute of likeable characteristics, and that it is easy to conceive that he may have been popular and even loved in many quarters; for he was as amazingly complex and contradictory and inconsistent as any Stuart monarch.

Like Wu Hon-man, he conveyed the suggestion that he could be intensely cruel; but cruel in a different sense. Wu's cruelty seemed to be merely that of cold indifference to the sufferings of others; one felt that he could have looked on quite coldly—could even have been thinking about something else—while the most horrible tortures were being inflicted, but that he would not ordinarily have gone out of his way to sanction them. With Chan Kwong-ming the case was otherwise; he was more the man to prohibit any form of punishment unless ordered by himself; yet to plan with cool deliberation the death of anyone personally obnoxious to him.

Lung Chai Kwong. The ruling Tutuh, Lung Chai Kwong, is of a class quite apart from either of these two. Wu Hon-man represented new—very new—China; Chan Kwong-ming stood for the Chinese on the borderline those on whom Western ideas are not even a veneer, but just the thinnest coat of varnish, and that hardly dry; but the new Governor General is, almost confessedly, of the old school. In short, he is the old-fashioned type of Chinese gentleman that, unhappily, is speedily being replaced by something far less pleasant.

He is tall and strongly built, his whole appearance, whether he is in military uniform or in native costume, suggesting severity and formality. The only things modern about him are his generally-acknowledged friendliness towards Europeans and his distaste for the old Chinese method of doing things half-heartedly and viciously. His life in Japan, and his intimacy with foreigners in general, would seem to have taught him that if you want a thing done you must do it yourself, and that nothing is gained by needless postponement and procrastination. Undoubtedly, for the moment, he conveyed a bid impression by his delay in coming down to Canton from Wuchow, but even those who condemned him the most vigorously on that score have since been the loudest in attributing his action to common prudence—having regard to the troubled state of the city and the readiness on the part of some of the leaders of the troops for any form of treachery, it certainly must be called.

Is there no significance in the fact that the less new-fashioned—the less "up-to-date"—the ruler or the leader, the more strength he has displayed for combatting the forces that have arrayed themselves against China's peace and prosperity? Dr Sun was the newest of the new, while Yuan Shih-kai is so "behind the times" as to be accused of pro-Manchianism; yet which has proved himself the strong and reliable leader of men? The same applies here in the South. The "new" men

have failed dismally to benefit anyone—unless it be themselves; whereas there seems every sign that General Lung is going to succeed. Of course it is experience against inexperience; practice against theory. General Lung is a tried soldier, with all the instincts of a ruler born in him, whereas the previous tutuhs were, at best, but half-fledged students of law, journalism and theoretical politics. Naturally no one would venture to guess at what lies before the new Governor General in the way of opposition, success, failure etc.; but, given anything like a fair chance, he promises to leave Kwangtung Province a more prosperous and peaceful territory than it has been within the memory of living man.

THE "MIN KWAN" IN CANTON.

A Presidential Mandate.

A correspondent at Canton informs us that President Yuan Shih Kai has issued a proclamation, forbidding the enlistment of "Min Kwan" or emergency troops. The translation of the President's mandate is as follows: "Now that the trouble in Kwangtung is over, and whereas there are sufficient troops in that Province to preserve peace and to maintain good order, and whereas large sums of money are required for the support of these troops, the Province of Kwangtung is therefore hard-pressed just now for money."

In the various Provinces the question of disbanding many of the regiments existing has been brought forward, in order that retrenchment might be accomplished; thus saving a waste of money for the up-keep of superfluous troops and lightening the burdening (or taxation) of the people.

In the Province of Kwangtung, however, there are certain unprincipled persons who actually go about recruiting, under the pretence that they are commissioned by the Central Government to do so, and professing that what they do is quite lawful.

This, however, is not so: what they do is illegal, and contrary to my express commands.

I have therefore given orders to General Lung Chai Kwong, the Governor General of Kwangtung Province, to make thorough investigations into the matter. I have directed that drastic measures should be adopted to disperse all those who have already enlisted themselves into this bogus army or "Min Kwan"; and that, hereafter, whoever dares to enroll men under the pretext that he is authorised by the Central Government to do so as above-mentioned, such person or persons shall be arrested and punished as a rebel or rebels; as the case may be, in order that good order may be kept and discipline maintained throughout the Province.

"Obey this mandate."

MAGISTERIAL LENIENCY.

Ten Dollar Fine In an Arms Case.

At the Police Court, this morning, before Mr. Orme, a Chinese was charged with being in possession of a revolver and a quantity of ammunition without a permit.

Inspector Macdonald told his Worship that the man was arrested as he was about to board a steamer for Macao.

His Worship:—Have you had similar cases of men going to Macao?

Inspector Macdonald:—Yes.

His Worship:—It is not serious, is it? The Macao police are on the look out too?—Yes.

Ten dollars.

TYPHOON WARDING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 9.50 p.m. to-day:—

Cyclone or Typhoon E. of southern Luzon, moving W. or W.N.W.

A LENGTHY TRIAL.

The Business Relations of Two Brothers.

The eighteenth day was reached to-day, in the trial of the case which concerns the business relations of two brothers, and the ultimate fate of the well-known Tsung Hing theatre. It is being taken in the Original Court before the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies K.C. and has been remarkable for the little amount of public interest there has been in the case, the greater part of which deals with partnership and partnership accounts. The plaintiff is Ho Chia Lam, alias Ho Yin Tong, and the defendant is Ho Sam Kam, alias Ho Ngok Lau. The plaintiff claimed as partner in the Po Cheung of Canton and the Wah Kee of Hongkong against the defendant for:—

Dissolution of partnership entered into by the agreement dated April 13, 1894.

Appointment of receiver of partnership properties.

Taking of partnership accounts. An injunction to restrain the defendant from converting the Tsung Hing theatre into dwelling houses, or in any way interfering with the structure thereof, and to restrain him from interfering with the partnership assets.

Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., with whom was Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Messrs Otto Kong Sing, and Leo D'Almada e Castro, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. H. Sharp K.C., with whom was Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. Reader Harris, of Messrs Wilkinson and Grist, for the defence.

In the course of this lengthy trial there have been no less than three attempts to settle the dispute, but each has been unsuccessful. To-day a fourth attempt was made, the matter going into chambers. Apparently this attempt was as little successful as those formerly, for the case again came on later in the morning.

It was proceeding as we went to press.

THE NIPPON.

Arrangements for Departure From Manila.

Released by an order from the court of first instance, properly cleared by the customs authorities and commanded by officers of the Bureau of Navigation, the famous steamer Nippon will proceed to-morrow, or as soon thereafter as practicable under her own steam to Shanghai for permanent repairs, says the "Manila Times" of August 27.

The Nippon is now taking on board sufficient ballast, coal, water and provisions to last her to Shanghai, and will be conveyed all the way by the cable-ship Rizal. The Shanghai dock and engineering company, who secured the contract for the repair of the stranded steamer for 173,000 pesos, taking over the ship as she lay anchored in Manila Bay, in turn closed a contract with the Bureau of Navigation for the safe delivery of the vessel at Shanghai, which explains the employment of the cable-ship Rizal and officers of that bureau in the present undertaking. Capt. Eggert, formerly master of the Nippon, accompanied by Mr. E. Godhe chief engineer, and Mr. Moss, the representative of the Swedish underwriters, will accompany the vessel as passengers.

Contrary to expectations and against the advice of local agents and their attorneys, it appears as if the Swedish underwriters after having consulted the best marine authorities in Europe, recognized the rights of Messrs Erlanger and Galinger, and were more than willing to accept the reasonable terms offered by the salvors, namely 150,000 pesos which is 25,000 pesos less than the amount to have been paid had the salvage work been performed by regular salvage firms.

The formal proceeding in connection with the release of the Nippon will be made as soon the salvaging firm receives official notification of the placing of the agreed sum to their credit in the London branch of the International Banking Corporation.

GOVERNOR GENERAL
FORBES' ADMINISTRATION.Spirited Reply to Congressman
Jones' Charges.

Following his resignation, Governor General Forbes of the Philippines made public a very lengthy reply to the charges against his administration made by Congressman Jones. He leads off as follows:—

"I resent the false charge made in the House of Representatives by Hon. William A. Jones, of Virginia, against me and against the American administration of the Philippine Islands. I resent them in my own behalf, in behalf of my associates, and in behalf of my predecessors in the insular government. I do not disparage honest criticism, but I submit to the American people that we who represent you here are entitled, at least, to justice and fairness from those who represent you in Congress." He goes on to admit that Mr. Jones has a right to express and support his opinion on Philippine independence, and adds:—"But I insist that he may not pervert the facts nor say what is false, that he may not, in malice or in disregard, slander me or any other American official, to support his contention."

Later on, Governor Forbes says:—"We occupy a somewhat conspicuous position before the world, at the head of a unique and interesting experiment in colonial government. We serve among a suspicious and credulous people, to whom the false statements made by our own countrymen in high position, would surely come to weaken their confidence in us and in the American people. Surely it behooved Mr. Jones to speak the truth of us—not to malign his countrymen without good grounds—not to accuse us in bad faith or without knowledge of the facts."

"In Mr. Jones' speeches of January 28 and February 13, 1913, before the House of Representatives, he has traduced me and my associates in the government of the Philippines. Those speeches, so far as they refer to the insular administration, contain few accurate statements, much suppression of the true, much suggestion of the false, and not a little outright untruth. Many things concerning which Mr. Jones spoke were matters of public record; all of the facts were readily accessible to any member of Congress, and especially to the chairman of the committee of insular affairs. We have no recourse for our vindication except this: to present the facts to the American people and let them judge between Mr. Jones and us."

An Unfit Representation.
"I charge that a member of Congress who, having the means of knowing the truth, maliciously or recklessly slanders American public servants, is unfit to represent the State of Virginia. I greatly mistake the temper of the American people if they, knowing the facts, do not rebuke an unwarranted attack upon the honour of the Philippine government, which is, before the world, the honour of the American nation."

The Governor General then goes on to analyse Mr. Jones' allegations, presenting the case in parallel columns—on one side Mr. Jones' statement, and on the opposite a recital of the facts with his (the Governor General's) comments. A big space is taken up with the question of general appropriation for the support of the government, upon which the two Philippine Houses twice failed to agree. The Governor General characterises many of Mr. Jones' statements made under this head as "extravagant misstatements. Dealing with one matter, he remarks:—

"Mr. Jones says: 'Whether or not the Commission deliberately planned to bring about this unfortunate condition of affairs in order to deprive the Filipinos of any control over their revenues the result has been the same. Acting under the authority of the provision of law which I have just quoted the Governor General has ordered the appropriation of a sum equal to the total appro-

SPECIAL CABLES.

INTERPORT SWIMMING CONTESTS.

SHANGHAI VICTORIOUS THROUGH WINNING POLO.

Deciding Goal Scored in Last Minute.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, Received Sept. 1.

The Interport Swimming Contests were concluded in the Public Bath on Saturday afternoon.

The Quarter Mile Race was won by J. C. Finch (Hong-kong) quite easily, R. Berthet (Shanghai) being second. The winner's time was 66 seconds.

The One Length Team Race was won by Shanghai, the time being 2 minutes 13 seconds.

Everything depended on the result of the Water Polo match, for which the winners would secure seven points. It was a very close tussle, Shanghai eventually winning by 3 goals to 2, thus securing the Interport honours. The winning goal was scored in the last minute.

The total points for the whole contests were:—

Shanghai 31.
Hongkong 27.

priations made in the previous year for the support of the government."

"There are the facts:—The 'provision of law' to which Mr. Jones refers is found in section 1 of the Act of Congress of July 1, 1902 (the Philippine Bill), and reads as follows: 'If at the termination of any session the appropriation necessary for the support of government shall not have been made, an amount equal to the sums appropriated in the last appropriation bills for such purposes shall be deemed to be appropriated, and until the Legislature shall act in such behalf the treasurer may, with the advice of the Governor General, make the payment necessary for the purposes aforesaid.' It was Congress—not the Governor General—that ordered the appropriation and provided how its total amount should be determined. The function of the Governor General is limited to advising the payments after the appropriation is made available. I could not, if I wished, prevent the appropriation, and I could not increase its aggregate amount over the total authorised by the last appropriation bills for like purposes. Mr. Jones has sought to fix upon the Governor General a responsibility which belongs to Congress, and to give an impression of arbitrary action where, in fact, as he must have known, there was no action whatever."

Further on, Governor Forbes refers to the following allegation of Mr. Jones:—"This reckless extravagance and studied disregard for the interests of the poor and defenceless Filipinos has led, as might have been expected, to a deficit, or perhaps, it would be more accurate to say a deficit was only averted during the past fiscal year by the transference of \$1,998,513.82 from the gold standard fund to the general funds in the treasury. Unless, therefore, great reduction in expenditures is made during the year 1913 there will be a very large deficit, for I cannot believe that the Commission will again invade the standard fund, although I confess that I am prepared for anything it may do."

Replying to this point, he says, *inter alia*:—"The transfer of \$1,998,513.82 from the gold standard fund to the general funds was not made by the Commission, as Mr. Jones implies, nor by me, but by Act No. 2083 of the Philippine Legislature, with of course, the concurrence of the Assembly. The transfer was suggested by the secretary of war, and was in no sense an invasion of the gold standard fund, which is still maintained intact at the figure provided by law and deemed sufficient to support the insular currency. During several years the earnings of the fund had accumulated a surplus above the amount necessary and required for this purpose, and it was this surplus, lying idle while the Philippines needed roads and other public works, which was transferred to the general treasury and made available for useful purposes."

and it was this surplus, lying idle while the Philippines needed roads and other public works, which was transferred to the general treasury and made available for useful purposes."

Inspiration from "Sore-Heads."
In concluding, the Governor General says:—"There remain to be considered the documents which Mr. Jones has printed in support of his speech and to which he refers as authorities. These are newspaper interviews of Charles B. Elliott and Dr. John R. McDill and letters of Charles B. Elliott, L. M. Southworth, and Wm. S. Lyon. Mr. Elliott is ex-secretary of commerce and police; President Taft requested his resignation upon my representation that his services were unsatisfactory. Mr. Lyon was once an official of the bureau of agriculture. Mr. Southworth has been prosecuting attorney of the city of Manila; I thought best to disappoint him in his aspirations for a judgeship, and he has recently suffered further disappointment in his ambition to serve on the Philippine Commission, or the Supreme Court, or somewhere. Dr. John R. McDill has been chief surgeon of the Philippine general hospital and professor in the Philippine medical college; his separation from the service was not of his own volition. All these witnesses have personal grievances and resentments which affect their credibility."

"Mr. Jones has been a willing and credulous listener to these 'sore-heads.' Obviously his whole purpose has been to discredit the Philippine government, and in its furtherance he has accepted and used anything injurious that offered, testing his material, not for truth, but for effect. His misrepresentations are plainly malicious, for he has made them either knowing the truth or deliberately avoiding its knowledge."

"I know that there are Americans, who believe with Mr. Jones that, whatever fate may befall the Filipinos, the United States would be justified, for its own interests, in abandoning the Philippine Islands and thus escaping a responsibility. There are some, no doubt, who agree with him that the Filipinos are entirely capable of maintaining, unaided by us, a satisfactory government. But I think he will have scant success in his effort to persuade hard-headed Americans that they who lead the world in industrial enterprises, are incompetent to manage a government enterprise. And I believe that even those who support his cause must condemn his effort to advance it by an unpatriotic and unwarranted assault upon the good names of the Americans who represent their country in this government of the Philippine Islands."

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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Today's Advertisement.

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TUESDAY, the 2nd Inst.

Special Cars will leave the Post Office every few minutes.

THE CROWN COLONIES.

(Continued from page 1.)

Para and other varieties had to be resorted to and there had not yet come into bearing. And, in addition, the principal rubber areas, up to now, had been near the shores of Lake Victoria, and when this was discovered to be a "fly-area" for sleeping sickness

prevention, the commercial assets of that region were gravely impaired. Nyassaland was much more promising in this respect. Its export in pounds had risen from 18,000 to 48,000. Wild rubber—principally of the *Landolphia* species—was diminishing by exhaustion, but plantation rubber, though extensive in area, was not yet sufficiently mature for mercantile production. The East Africa Protectorate had managed to maintain a fair average of exportation. It was, however, in Ceylon and the Malay Peninsula that the great development of this production had taken place. From Ceylon and the Malay Peninsula in 1905 the exports were 6,500,000 lbs., in 1912 they were 51,000,000 lbs. The value was, in 1905, £885,000, and in 1912 £13,700,000. With rubber should be included gutta-percha from the Malay Peninsula, where the export had grown in value by 50 per cent., and balata from British Guiana, a substitute for gutta-percha, obtained from the sap of *Mimusopa globosa*. The export of this material had grown in value from £40,000 to £140,000 in six years.

Gleaning at the minerals of the Crown Colonies, he said that in the baser metals the production of tin in the Malay Peninsula showed an increase in the value of its export from £15,000,000 to £21,000,000. Iron, in small, and almost stationary quantities, came from the Straits Settlements, and copper and lead from the same Colony, but in decreasing amounts. Scheelite and wolfram were two rare metals, which now came to us in increasing quantities from the Malay Peninsula. Wolfram or tungsten was the essential base of the new metal filament lamps, which have revolutionised electric lighting. Speaking of tea, he said the tea of Ceylon, famous the world over, had increased its export from 170,000,000 lbs. to 186,000,000 lbs., and the export from the Straits Settlements had increased from 3,500,000 lbs. to 5,500,000 lbs. Mr. Harcourt concluded by remarking that the figures he had given showed how great and growing was our capacity for production. "This wonderful growth in quantity, value, and quality was largely the result of the patient and pains taking work of men both in and out of the Colonial Service, whose special duty it was to supervise and improve the circumstances of production. As to the chemical and commercial

work of the Imperial Institute, great changes had taken place in its organisation and activities in the last few years. It used to be regarded by the public as nothing but the home of show-cases. It was known to-day, at all events among the mercantile community, as a busy hive of scientific inquiry all over our Dominions."

Tropical Agriculture.
Mr. Harcourt, replying to various points raised in the course of the debate, said he sympathised with the proposal for the establishment of a college of tropical agriculture, but it must not be assumed that that sympathy carried with it financial assistance (laughter). He was quite sure that scientific inquiry into tropical agriculture had added greatly to the prosperity of tropical islands. With regard to indentured labour, nothing could give more satisfaction than the steps which had been taken by the Indian Government with his full concurrence.

MR KNOLL'S ACCIDENT.

How the Mishap Actually Occurred.

Touching the unfortunate accident to Mr. Knoll at the Gymkhana, on Saturday, we have made enquiries to-day with a view to eliciting where, and how, the mishap actually occurred. A definite statement as to the point at which the accident occurred was impossible on Saturday. No one was aware of the fact that an accident had taken place till the race was finished, and the semi-conscious rider was assisted from his pony.

We are now informed, on excellent authority, that Mr. Knoll met with his accident near the three-quarter mile post. There is, a well-known local joke, assures us, a piece of rail jutting out a little at the spot where the accident took place, and it appears that Mr. Knoll, in trying to gain a position on the rails, hit this piece of rail and broke his leg. At the time he had no idea that anything serious had occurred, and not until he had entered the straight did he feel his leg going numb. From that point he felt it of no use to him.

Mr. Knoll says that the fault was entirely his, said our informant, "and that no one else was in the slightest degree to blame."

It does seem, however, as though that piece of jutting out rail might have been planned before now.

Mr. Knoll is certainly a plucky young fellow to ride for three quarters of a mile, with a broken leg, as well as to be accorded second place at the finish. The older residents will recall that in 1887 H.E. Sir Henry May met with a similar accident striking his toe against a post. The force of the impact turned his leg back breaking it badly; he too, finished the race and was then lifted in a "minting" condition from his pony.

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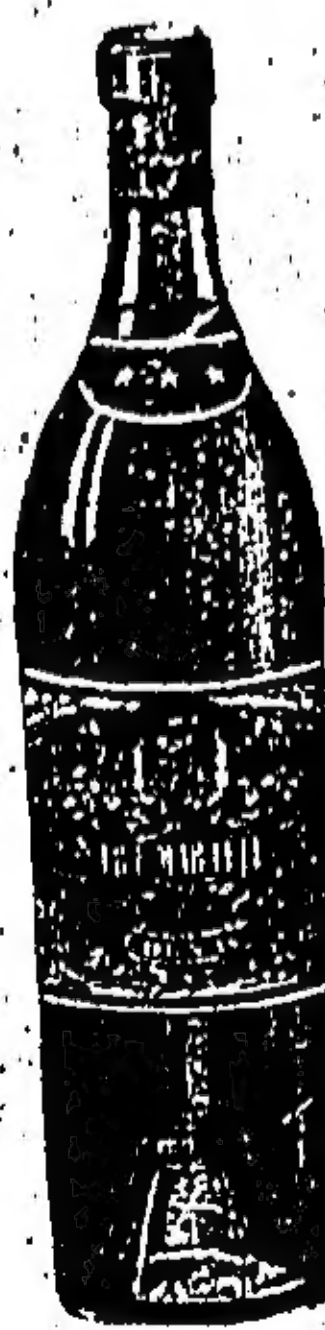
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EASTWARD.

S.S. "JELUNGA," 5,206 tons, Capt. Sullivan, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBÉ and MOJÍ on 15th Sept.

S.S. "A. APCAR," 4,447 tons, Capt. Walker, will be despatched to KOBÉ and MOJÍ (Yokohama if sufficient inducement offers) on 19th Sept.

WESTWARD.

S.S. "G. APCAR," 4,600 tons, Capt. Drake, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA on 14th Sept.

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HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO,
AND
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

Joint Service of THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

MONDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER.

10.00 p.m. "FATSHAN." 5.00 p.m. "KINSHAN."

TUESDAY, 2nd SEPTEMBER.

8.00 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN." 8.00 a.m. "HONAM."

10.00 p.m. "KINSHAN." 5.00 p.m. "FATSHAN."

These steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to the Superior Saloon and Cabin. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

A Telephone service has been recently installed on the Canton. Company's Steamers—Day Steamers Call No. 776. Night Steamers. Call No. 775.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI." Tons 1651. S.S. "SUI AN." Tons 1651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Sundays at 9 a.m. & 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays, at 7.30 a.m. & 5 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 7th September.

The Company's Steamship, "SUI AN."

will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 5 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

This steamer connects with the Excursion steamer returning from Macao at 5 p.m.

FARES AS USUAL.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. HOI-SANG, 457 Tons.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Mon., Wednes., & Fri., at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tues., Thurs. & Satur., at 4.30 p.m.

Joint Service of

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., The China Navigation Co., Ltd., and The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 Tons, and "NANNING," 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 a.m. and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers "LINTAN" and "SANUI." These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

(HOTEL MANSIONS FIRST FLOOR).

Opposite the Blake Pier.

Shipping

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Destination	Steamers	Sailing Date.
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MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, and Port Said

KITANO MARU Capt. F. Cope T. 16,000 WED'DAY, 10th Sept. at daylight.

IYO MARU Capt. Hirase T. 12,500 WED'DAY, 24th Sept. at daylight.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu and Yokohama

AWA MARU Capt. Shimidzu T. 12,500 TUESDAY, 9th Sept. at 4 p.m.

SADO MARU Capt. Asakawa T. 12,500 TUESDAY, 23rd Sept. at 4 p.m.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane

KUMANO MARU Capt. Winckler T. 9,300 WED'DAY 24th Sept. at noon.

INABA MARU Capt. Tomimaga T. 12,500 WEDNESDAY, 22nd Sept. at noon.

CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang and Rangoon

COLOMBO MARU Capt. Kawashima T. 6,000 SATUR. 6th September.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo

BOMBAY MARU Capt. Tozawa T. 5,000 SATURDAY, 6th Sept.

TANGO MARU Capt. Yoshikawa T. 13,500 THURS. 11th Sept. at 11 a.m.

KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA

INABA MARU Capt. Tomimaga T. 12,500 WED'DAY, 24th Sept. noon.

RANGOON MARU Capt. Kamoshita T. 12,000 SUNDAY, 7th Sept.

SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA

TOSA MARU Capt. Sato T. 12,000 MONDAY, 15th Sept.

† Cargo only.

‡ Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

REDUCED SUMMER RATES BETWEEN HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing from 1st June, ending 30th Sept.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months

YOKOHAMA KOBÉ MOJÍ NAGASAKI.

Return. Return. Return. Return.

1st class ... \$135 \$122 \$108 \$95

2nd class ... \$ 81 \$ 75 \$ 65 \$ 57

With option of Rail between Steamer's Calling ports in Japan.

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KURUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For TSINGTAU, NEW CHWANG AND CHINWANGTAO

"ICHANG" 2nd Sept. at d'light.

"HU-CHOW" 2nd Sept. at noon.

"CHINHUA" 2nd Sept. at 4 p.m.

"ANHUI" 4th Sept. at 4 p.m.

"NINPO" 5th Sept. at d'light.

"CHENAN" 6th Sept. at m'night.

This steamer has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmania Ports.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

MANILA, Zamboanga & "TAIYUAN" 24th Sept. at 3 p.m.

Australian ports

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTON" and "S.S. SANUI"

"MANILA LINE"—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming" and "Tea." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tea."

"SHANGHAI LINE"—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" "Chenan," "Linan" and the S.S. "Luchow," having excellent accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transhipment at Woosung.

Reduced Fares:—Single \$45. Return \$75.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents

Telephone No. 36

Hongkong 29th August, 1913.

COMPAGNIE MARITIME INDO-CHINOISE

For Haiphong Direct.

S.S. "SIKIANG."

CAPT. PANNIER.

Will leave for Haiphong direct

on Tuesday the 2nd September at 10 a.m.

For Freight and passage apply to M. SAINT CLAIR

de BUSSIERRE, Agent

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CIE.

Shipping

HONGKONG
PHILIPPINES.PHILIPPINE
STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship. T. Captains. For Sailing date.

RUBI 4000 J. Miller Manila Mangarin, Cebu and Iloilo. THURSDAY, 4th Sept. 4 p.m.

ZAFIRO 4000 F. S. McMurray Manila Mangarin, Cebu and Iloilo. SATURDAY, 13th Sept. 4 p.m.

Electric Light Fans in every cabin; competent stewardesses carried.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEW & CO. GENERAL MANAGERS

Hongkong, 26th Aug. 1913.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN

LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Tjilatjap, Java, 1st half Sept. JAPAN, 1st half Sept.

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Tjilatjap

HOTEL LISTS.

Hongkong Hotel.	
Aaron, J. M.	Hannibal, Mr. & Mrs. W. A.
Barberini, E. T.	Howell, Dr. S. Y.
Bate, E. R.	Hine, E. S.
Bates, H. B.	Harbord, W. T.
Beilios, Mrs. E.	Hewitt, Hon. Mr. R.
Bartlett, Miss E.	Hale, E. R.
Brown, S. M.	Holden, E. A.
Breen, H. Van	Locke, Mr. & Mrs. F.
Connell, J. J.	Mr. & Mrs. F. H. De.
Cane, Miss R.	Kabel, E. S.
Castro, Mr. & Mrs. F. H. De.	Kadoorie, Ellis D.
Castro, Miss D.	Krusman, A.
Castro, Master	Lloyd, G. T.
Cambridge, A. J.	Lobb, Dr. E. L.
Chapple, F. T.	MacIntyre, Mr. & Mrs. Neill
Chapman, A. A.	Martin, G.
Coleman, Dr. A. M.	McCarthy, Capt. & Mrs. F.
L. E. F.	Markham, B.
Carter, Mrs.	Mason, O. Fare-
Cobb, A. H.	ren.
Dowley, W. A.	Matheson, Miss
Davis, C. H.	M. & Mrs. Neill
Derteano, Mr. & Mrs. & 2 children	McCarthy, Capt. & Mrs. F.
Dewar, J.	Matheson, Miss
Douglas, Mr. & Mrs. R. H.	M. & Mrs. Neill
Damm, C. A.	McCarthy, Capt. & Mrs. F.
Dusseldorp, T. J.	McCarthy, Capt. & Mrs. F.
van.	McCarthy, Capt. & Mrs. F.
Dusseldorp, Ma-	McCarthy, Capt. & Mrs. F.
dam van.	McCarthy, Capt. & Mrs. F.
Dusseldorp, Miss	McCarthy, Capt. & Mrs. F.
H. van.	McCarthy, Capt. & Mrs. F.
Ehrenfeld, Mr. & Mrs. J. D. F.	McCarthy, Capt. & Mrs. F.
Mrs. H. E.	McCarthy, Capt. & Mrs. F.
Ehrhardt, Capt.	McCarthy, Capt. & Mrs. F.
W.	McCarthy, Capt. & Mrs. F.
Finlayson, W. F.	McCarthy, Capt. & Mrs. F.
Poster, Mrs. M.	McCarthy, Capt. & Mrs. F.
Poster, Miss O.	McCarthy, Capt. & Mrs. F.
W.	McCarthy, Capt. & Mrs. F.
Finlayson, Mrs.	McCarthy, Capt. & Mrs. F.
E.	McCarthy, Capt. & Mrs. F.
Gordon, Mrs. J.	McCarthy, Capt. & Mrs. F.
Gordon, E. B.	McCarthy, Capt. & Mrs. F.
Gillie, Mrs. R. C.	McCarthy, Capt. & Mrs. F.
Gillie, Mrs.	McCarthy, Capt. & Mrs. F.
Gillie, Miss D.	McCarthy, Capt. & Mrs. F.
Gage, Mrs. F. W.	McCarthy, Capt. & Mrs. F.
Gallotte, H.	McCarthy, Capt. & Mrs. F.
Geare, Mr. & Mrs. I. H.	McCarthy, Capt. & Mrs. F.
Gillespie, Dr. J.	McCarthy, Capt. & Mrs. F.
M.	McCarthy, Capt. & Mrs. F.
Gordon, A. G.	McCarthy, Capt. & Mrs. F.
Goulbourn, V.	McCarthy, Capt. & Mrs. F.
Gourgey, A. J.	McCarthy, Capt. & Mrs. F.
Grimehaw, R. J.	McCarthy, Capt. & Mrs. F.
Grisogono, P. O.	McCarthy, Capt. & Mrs. F.
Von.	McCarthy, Capt. & Mrs. F.
Gilhooley, Mrs. P.	McCarthy, Capt. & Mrs. F.
H.	McCarthy, Capt. & Mrs. F.
Gordon, C. R.	McCarthy, Capt. & Mrs. F.
Hall, P. C.	McCarthy, Capt. & Mrs. F.
Hanna, Dr. J. G.	McCarthy, Capt. & Mrs. F.
King Edward Hotel.	
Almond, Mrs. R.	Logan, W.
Cargill, F. J.	Macintosh, J.
Castro, C.	Ma-
Chae, T.	Major, Mrs.
Connell, R.	Massey, Miss.
Connell, H. E.	McHugh, Mr.
Dobbie, Mr. & Mrs. F. E.	M. & Mrs. F. E.
Mrs.	M. & Mrs. F. E.
Donaldson, W. A.	M. & Mrs. F. E.
A.	M. & Mrs. F. E.
Finchett, Mrs.	M. & Mrs. F. E.
Gerlach, Mr. & Mrs. W. W.	M. & Mrs. F. E.
Mrs. W. W.	M. & Mrs. F. E.
Grimble, G.	M. & Mrs. F. E.
Harris, J. B.	M. & Mrs. F. E.
Heinemann, Mr.	M. & Mrs. F. E.
Heine, Mr. & Mrs. J. B.	M. & Mrs. F. E.
Hingle, E. J.	M. & Mrs. F. E.
Jensen, B.	M. & Mrs. F. E.
Kraft, Mr. & Mrs. W. D.	M. & Mrs. F. E.
Lauritzen, Mr. & Mrs. W. D.	M. & Mrs. F. E.
Leare, Mr. & Mrs. W. D.	M. & Mrs. F. E.
snnox, J.	M. & Mrs. F. E.
Grand Hotel.	
Allen, Mr. & Mrs. K.	Kulose, K.
Mrs.	Key, Dr.
Crew, Mr. & Mrs. A. B.	Lewington, Capt. J. S.
Campbell, C.	Loria, R.
Dalville	Rogge, Dr.
Featon	Roddy
Fredek, C.	Schroeder
Freese, M.	Wesler, J.
Hyde, Capt.	Weismann, O.
Craigburn.	
Caldwell, Mr.	Meurer, Mrs.
Caldwell, Miss	McDougall, Mr.
Carpenter, Mr.	McDougall, Mr.
and Mrs.	McDougall, Mr.
Cornell, W. A.	McDougall, Mr.
Kydd, Mr. & Mrs.	McDougall, Mr.
Gaibraith, V. Smith, Mrs. G. M.	Smith, E. G.
Guernier, Mrs.	Wood, E. M.

Notice.

WING KEE & CO.

47-49, Connaught Rd.

SHIP CHANDLERS,

PROVISION & COAL

MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1912.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. Sado Maru (American Line) left Seattle for this port on the 12th ult., and is expected here on the 14th Sept.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Rangoon Maru (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port via ports on the 10th ult., and is expected here on the 8th September.

The N. Y. K. s.s. Kitano Maru (European Line) left Yokohama for this port via Kobe, Moji and Shanghai on the 27th ult., and is expected here on the 8th Sept.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Bombay Maru (Bombay Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji on the 28th ult., and is expected here on the 8th September.

The N. Y. K. s.s. Tosa Maru (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via ports on the 26th ult., and is expected here on the 14th September.

The N. Y. K. s.s. Yokohama Maru (American Line) left Seattle for this port via ports on the 26th ult., and is expected here on the 28th September.

The N. Y. K. s.s. Tango Maru (European Line) left Colombo for this port via Singapore on the 26th ult., and is expected here on the 10th September.

The I. O. N. S. s.s. Kumsang from Moji is due at Hongkong on the 2nd Sept.

The S. L. s.s. Harpalayce left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 27th ult., and is due at Hongkong on the 4th Sept.

The S. L. s.s. Radnorshire from London is due at Hongkong on the 6th Oct.

The S. L. s.s. Den of Glamis from London passed the Canal on the 15th ult., and is due at Hongkong on the 19th Sept.

The I. L. s.s. Indranti passed the Canal on the 15th ult., and is due at Hongkong on the 18th Sept.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Anne, Nor. s.s. 1,017, A. Arntzen, 22nd inst.—Bangkok 15th inst., Rice, Kin Tye Tung.

Jozun Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,558, M. Tanaka, 23rd inst.—Port Arthur, Coal—M. B. K.

Kaijo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,292, Y. Yamamoto, 23rd inst.—Swatow 22nd inst., Gen.—Order.

Hue, Fr. s.s. 710, A. Cornelius, 24th inst.—Haiphong 22nd inst., Gen.—A. R. Marty.

Luchow, Br. s.s. 1,231, Meathrel, 24th inst.—Shanghai Gen.—B. & S.

Kathe, Ger. s.s. 1,209, H. Frandsen, 25th inst.—Samarang Sugar—Order.

Kiang Ping, Chi. s.s. 1,222, Uden, 27th inst.—Chin-kiang, Gen.—T. L. & Co.

Tacoma Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,830, T. Hamada, 27th inst.—Manila 24th inst., Flour and Gen.—O. S. K.

Kumehow, Br. s.s. 1,450, J. A. Martin, 27th inst.—Saigon 23rd inst., Rice—Chinese.

Yi Loong, Br. s.s. 1,121, E. Wrightson, 27th inst.—Bangkok 21st inst., Gen.—Khoo Seng.

Tijlroem, Dut. s.s. 6,667, J. Bouman, 27th inst.—Java 20th inst., Sugar and Rattan—J. O. J. L.

Chipshing, Br. s.s. 1,199, S. M. Mergreek, 28th inst.—Tientsin 1st inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Sikiang, Fr. s.s. 615, J. Farnier, 28th inst.—Haiphong 26th inst., Gen.—N. M. & Co.

Signal, Br. s.s. Bendixen, 28th inst.—Kwangyen 27th inst., Stone—J. & C.

Chunyang, Br. s.s. 1,488, J. G. Mattock, 29th inst.—Sourabaya 18th inst., Sugar—J. M. & Co.

Chinhua, Br. s.s. 1,349, Finlayson, 29th inst.—Manila 26th inst., Gen.—B. & S.

Consignee

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"FOORSANG," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m. the 18th inst. will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1913. 4-6

Consignees

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SENEGAMBIA"

Capt. H. Beber, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given today.

All Claims must be presented within 14 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd prox. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd prox. at 9.30 a.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

This steamer brings on cargo:—

Ex-s. "Hong Ring" from Holmestrand HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1913. 4-63

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

S.S. "BENALDER."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd prox. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 9th prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd prox. at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1913. 4-42

To Sail

THE AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

(BUCKHALL STEAMSHIP LINES LTD.)

THE Steamship

"KANSAI"

Captain R. Linklater, will be despatched from Hongkong on or about 2nd September for

BOSTON AND NEW YORK

(with liberty to call at the Malacca Coast.)

For freight and further particulars apply to

THE BANK LINE Limited

Agents.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1913. 4-89

Regular Steamship Service

With liberty to call at the Malacca Coast.

Passage sailing from Hongkong

"S. SATSUMA" on or about 12th September.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD

Agents.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1913. 4-65

HIMROD'S

Gives Instant Relief

No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, OR ORDINARY COUGH.

—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply

SO PLEASE

Get Himrod's

CURE FOR ASTHMA

Notices

M. Y. SAN & CO.

92-94-96 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Telephone No. 1057.

Soda Fountain

Any Cool Drinks

Ice Cream

FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT

\$0.70 CENTS A MEAL

A LA CARTE AT ALL HOURS.

SHOPPING MADE EASY.

THE STORE FOR EVERYONE

The Queen's Road Central Co.

AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS

ONE OF OUR SPECIALTIES:

HIGH CLASS TAILORS & EXPERIENCED CUTTERS

Perfect Fit Guaranteed.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

HIGH STANDARD OF QUALITY.

CHEAPEST STORE IN THE EAST.

Queen's Road, Central: The Old Supreme Court. Telephone 1450

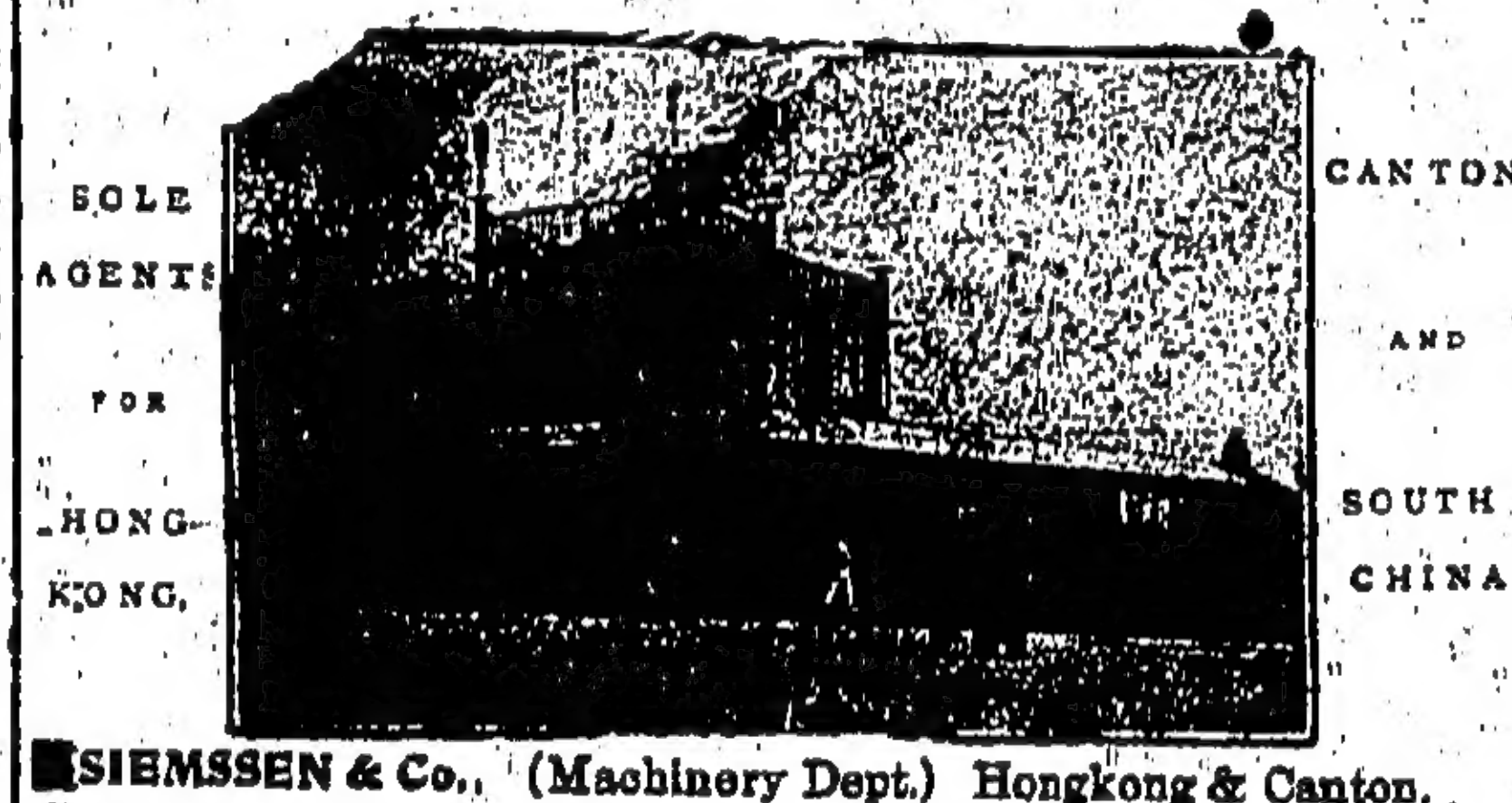
SOLIGNUM

Is the best preservative of wood from decay, dry rot and vermin. It is easily applied, has great covering power, and in addition to its preserving properties makes a most artistic stain on all woodwork, whether inside or out.

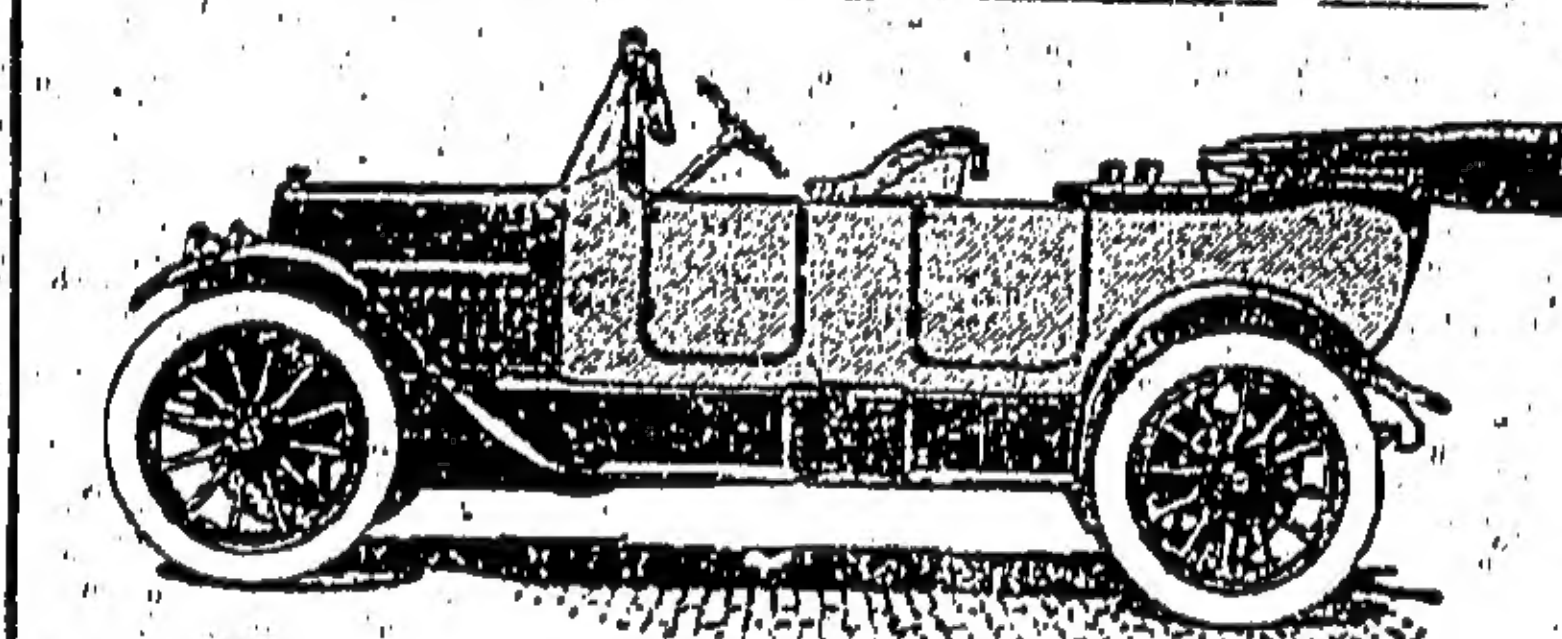
SOLIGNUM IS DEATH TO THE WHITE ANTS

MADE IN SEVERAL SHADES OF BROWN, GREEN & RED.

The whole lot of the superstructural woodwork of the new Star Ferry Pier at Hongkong has been treated with "Solignum."



SIEMSEN & Co., (Machinery Dept.) Hongkong & Canton.



LAW & Studebaker

SONS

No. 3 Duddell St.

Sole Agents.

Notices

We have much pleasure in announcing to our numerous patrons and customers that we have opened

A New SILK STORE

In the most up-to-date style and fashion at the large and commodious Premises No. 38 & 40

Queen's Road Central,

where we are displaying an entirely new, handsome and gorgeous stock of

Silk Goods & Jewellery Ware

of all descriptions in a variety of new, elegant and attractive designs and patterns.

The stock includes a choice selection of

Turkish, Persian & India Silks,

Carpets & Wollen Rugs

in cheap and elegant patterns.

Prices specially reduced for summer.

Cheapest store in the Colony.

An early visit earnestly solicited.

D. CHELLARAM.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1913.

LESSONS IN CHINESE

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 37 Hollywood Road, 1st floor, Hongkong, 26th Jan., 1913.

SHORT SERMON.

"And he departed without being desired; and they buried him in the city of David, but not in the sepulchres of the King." II Chronicles XXI. 20.

The Latin proverb runs: de mortuis nil nisi bonum; say nothing but good about the dead. It is a good rule in regard to private persons, and a good rule in regard to everybody, in the sense that we have not to tell tales discordant to the dead, simply out of love of scandal. But otherwise, we ought not to make it a binding rule. The Chronicler does not observe it. And quite rightly. We need to know the lives of bad as well as of good men, so that we may learn from them. So here we have an epitaph. It is a peculiarly severe one, simple, dignified, short as epitaphs must be. If an epitaph is not pithy, it does not strike out and strike hard, it is a failure.

Here then we have an epitaph on King Jehoram. It certainly cannot be called a failure. It is terse, simple, sweeping and final. Jehoram we are told "departed without being desired." They would not even give him the usual ceremonial funeral. "His people made no burning for him, like the burning of his father," because he was king he was buried in the city of David but not in the royal sepulchres. He

had the cheapest and least respectful funeral. "He departed without being desired." Nobody wanted this man to live a day longer. "There was not a soul that said 'It is a pity he is dead.' He went, as Sir Walter Scott says, 'Down to the vile dust from whence he sprang, Unwept, unhonoured and unsung.'"

He was never missed says the Chronicler. A dreadful thing to say about anybody. Yet it had and has to be said. It is sadly possible to die like that. There are people like that, who will never be missed when they pass away. They leave no vacancy, because they have never done anything, never moved a finger for anyone but themselves. They just slip out and it is as when the waves close over the head of a drowned man. There is no place to mark where he sank. It is quite possible to die without being missed. God will never miss some people because they have never done anything for Him. They have never cheered, inspired or helped anyone. You can leave a bad example, a bad memory. You can so live that nobody remembers with pleasure anything you ever did. They would sooner forget it, in charity. There are happy men and women of whom the world, public life and the church say "they were a useful people; it won't be so easy to fill their places." It is a grand thing when they say that; it is a dreadful thing when they have to say "he won't be much missed." Surely, however, this form of ambition is a legitimate one; to wish to remain in the kindly memory of people when we are gone. It is a wretched ending when men pass away without leaving one green spot in the memory of their fellows. Yet it is possible. As Sir Walter Scott says in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," in a passage part of which I have already quoted. A man can be so "concentrated all in self" that he "doubtless dies. He is never missed. It ought not to be possible for any one of us, however humble in position, to have this said of him, because as Christians the service of others is of the very essence of the example and faith of Jesus Christ.

Ride on a Wild Giraffe.

Curious is the tale of Mr. Solous of how he rode a giraffe. When hunting with a friend he had wounded one of the giants, which sank to its knees and did not rise when the hunters came up with it.

"I'll bet you, you won't get on its back," said my friend. We were both of us very young men then, which perhaps does not excuse the thoughtless cruelty of the act; but in answer to my friend's challenge I at once vaulted on the giraffe's back and sat astride it just behind the withers. Immediately I touched it the startled animal struggled to its feet and started off at a gallop. Clinging it round the neck I had no difficulty in maintaining my seat, and my remembrance is that the motion of my tall steed was easy. . . . After carrying me for a short distance at a swinging gait the giraffe once more knelt gently down and I hastily dismounted.

R. E. Officers.

Lieut. Col. G. P. Campbell, Royal Engineers, assistant commanding Royal Engineers, Peshawar Division, has arrived home from India on leave. Brig.-Gen. F. G. Bond, late Royal Engineers, commanding the Southern Brigade in India, reached the age for retirement on August 10. Capt. F. D. Irvine, Royal Engineers, now serving with the 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners at Bangalore, has been selected for appointment as General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, with the Commonwealth Forces in Australia. Capt. J. D. Monro, Royal Engineers, attached to the Eastern Command headquarters, left leave England for Sierra Leone on August 13. He relieves Capt. E. W. S. Mahon in command of the 88th (Portress) Company.

COMMERCIAL

Leather Industry in Japan.

According to the Osaka Mainichi, leather of excellent quality is produced at Takagimura, near Himeji, where the German Government a few years ago sent a special commercial inspector to make inquiries as to the process. This, says the paper, shows that the Himeji leather has no rival on the international market, being snowy white in appearance and very soft, yet very durable. In feudal days the leather was largely used by the military leaders, and it is stated that Hide-yoshi Toyotomi, Nobunaga Oda, and the Shoguns all used it. As to the origin of the industry, it is chronicled that at the time of the expedition to Korea by the Empress Jingu the Japanese forces brought home many prisoners, some of whom had a special knowledge of manufacturing leather, and experiments showed the water of the river Ibi-kawa, at Himeji, to be particularly suited for the tanning industry.

Home Commercial and Produce Markets.

August 1.

The Bank rate remains unchanged at 4½ per cent. The Open market rate for short loans is 3½ to 3¾ per cent., and discount of four months Bank bills 4½ to 4¾ per cent. Business in the Silver market has been rather more active, and the price of bars is now 27½d. per oz. In the Rubber share market quotations have been quite steady, and the undertone seems to be 'growing healthier. Cash displacements during August in connection with calls on recent issues of capital are not so heavy as of late. The most important item of the month is a payment on 5th of \$1,546,000 on the last Chinese loan. On 30th ult. there was a renewal of the demand for insurance against riot risks in China, and a certain amount of property within the concessions was covered. The meetings have been held of the Malayan Rubber Loan Agency Company and the Siam Tin Syndicate. China Tea at auction has been firm, with a fair business passing. Coffee has met with good competition at full to dearer rates. Sugar, after being firmer, closes quiet at about last week's prices. Singapore Pepper is quiet, but steady, and White Pepper dull and lower. Rice is quiet and unchanged. The market for Manila Hemp is quiet and easier. Plantation Rubber is practically unchanged, good average Sheet being quoted at about 2s. 9d. per lb. Fine Flax Para is 3s. 8½d. per lb. Straits Tin is 2182 to 2182 10s. for both cash and three months.

Hydro-Electrics in Japan.

The following information is from the report by H.M. Commercial Attache at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe) on the trade of Japan in 1912.—Of the total of 290,000 worth of water turbines and Pelton wheels imported during 1912, Germany contributed 281,000, working out an average cost of 256 per ton. This business is, of course, a result of the large hydroelectric enterprises which are springing up all over the country, the last few years having seen an enormous increase in the utilization of water power in Japan. On the main island seven plants are in operation, or in course of construction, where the output exceeds 20,000 h.p. Power is transmitted in each case at high voltage to the large industrial centres, and utilized for lighting, traction and power. The hydroelectric machinery supplied to Japan in recent years for large undertakings is almost exclusively of German and Swiss manufacture, and in one instance only of American. A Swedish firm has now entered the field, and the general tendency is towards a monopoly for the European firms, which are three in number. British makers are unrepresented in large plants. Pipelines imported from abroad are practically confined to welded steel pipes. These pipes have been exclusively of German manufacture, and have so far been the product of two firms.

THE S.S. TAI MING.

Successful and Pleasant Trip on Sunday.

Over seven hundred people were aboard the s.s. Tai Ming, yesterday afternoon, when she made a successful trial trip. The vessel, which is under the command of Captain Lewington, was built for the Kwong-sai Steam Navigation Company, by the Kwong Tuk Chung. The vessel commences running on Sunday next, in the meantime any minor matters that need attention will be seen to. There were many ladies on board, and a very pleasant time was spent.

At the conclusion of the trip Mr Angus Irvine proposed the toast of the owners and the captain, and in doing so said that on behalf of the guests he thanked the company and the captain for their kind entertainment. They had been treated most royally and loyally, and he would ask them to give three cheers and "a tiger" for the owners and captain Lewington, (Cheers).

Captain Lewington modestly returned thanks for the kind manner in which the toast of the company and himself had been acclaimed. He was no speaker as they knew, he said, and he was a man of action rather than words. He had been connected with the company for five and a half years. He was proud of his connection and association with so enterprising a company. He had enjoyed the personal friendship of those gentlemen connected with the company ever since he joined the service and he could honestly say that he had never served a better company than the one they had just toasted. (Applause). The company had proved its confidence in him by installing him master of that vessel, having successfully commanded the old Chan Po for five years and six months. Tai Ming meant great dynasty, and he hoped the vessel would have a great future. (Applause).

The manager of the company, then briefly returned thanks for the very good wishes which he had heard expressed that evening, both for the vessel and the company. Referring to Captain Lewington he said that the captain had been known to them many years, and he was a good friend and a good servant (Cheers). He thanked the ladies and gentlemen present for accepting the invitation to witness the trial.

Sergeant Major Higby said he knew Captain Lewington as a "reserve" and if Captain Lewington was as good a skipper as he was a shot he was "a darned good man" (Laughter and Applause). After the very kind way they had been treated he could only say that if the passengers in the future were looked after as they had been, the Tai Ming was in for a good and prosperous time. He hoped the vessel would have a prosperous time and that Captain Lewington would long remain in the Colony, (Cheers).

Other speeches of thanks brought the ceremony to a close. The Tai Ming is a steel twin screw vessel built under the superintendence of Messrs. Carmichael and Clarke and is of the shade deck type, 185 ft. long 27 ft. beam and 9.1-2 ft. moulded depth, her gross tonnage being 650. She is commodiously fitted

up for first, second and third class passengers. All her cabins are two-berthed and well equipped. The saloon forward is tastefully decorated in white and gold. The machinery consists of two sets of surface condensing compound inverted engines of the open-faced type, the high pressure cylinders being 18 in. diameter the low pressure 27 inches and the stroke 18 inches. Steam is generated in two cylindrical multi-tubular boilers built to Board of Trade regulations for a working pressure of 180 lbs. per sq. inch. A powerful steam windlass and capstan is installed forward and a hand capstan aft.

The speed attained on the trial trip was 11 knots, the engines running at about 180 revolutions per minute.

The ship is fitted throughout with electric light, connections being provided for running large cargo lights to facilitate the loading and discharging of cargo at night.

The vessel is under the British flag and will carry a Hongkong Government passenger licence.

GOLFER AND COOLIE.

Plays a Ball Which is found in a Pocket.

We have often read of the trials and tribulations of the devotees of golf, but who can adequately describe the feelings of a man who spends some time in searching for a ball which is eventually located in the pocket of a coolie? This was the experience of Mr. David Wood of the P.W.D. on Saturday, and, at the Police Court, this morning, he told Mr. Orme the circumstances of the case when charging the coolie with taking the ball. He said he had driven a long ball some time about five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and he made for the place where he expected to find the ball. He searched but failed to find the ball and close by, watching the race, were a number of coolies. Suddenly he heard a shout from his caddy, and the latter seized the defendant. After the caddy had pulled the defendant down the hill he was asked if he had the ball and he denied it. The ball was found in his pocket, however.

Inspector Mc. Hardy said this was the first case of the kind he had had, though there could be seen, on many brokers stalls, golf balls that had been used. The price paid to men for a ball such as the one in question would be about twenty cents.

His Worship thought the defendant might have taken the ball out of curiosity.

Defendant said he had been here only four days and did not know the law. The ball was so interesting to him that he picked it up (laughter).

A fine of \$2 was imposed, and the golfer had his ball returned.

BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rates, at SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK (British North Borneo).

At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BUN

THE BEST COFFEE

is the Cheapest in the end, and one of the very best is LOTUS MOKHA COFFEE. In the Cup it is rich, winy and fragrant—the key-note of an appetizing breakfast—a satisfying close to a busy day.

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL GROCERS.

H. RUTTONIEE & SON, 14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRA



POST OFFICE.

The Buelow with Mail from London via Siberia of Friday, 15th ult. is due to arrive here on to-morrow p.m.

The Prinz Ludwig with the German Mail left Singapore on Saturday, 30th ult. and is due to arrive here on Wednesday, 3rd inst., at 9 a.m.

MAILS DUE.

Siberia, Buelow, 2nd inst. German, P. Ludwig, 3rd inst.

MAILS ARRIVED TO-DAY

Anghin from Bangkok, Laosang from Singapore and Calcutta.

Theseus from Shanghai and Foochow.

Anhui from Shanghai, Empress of Russia from Canada and America.

MAILS CLOSE.

Shanghai North China and Japan via Kobe—Per Fooksang, 1st Sept., 5 p.m.

Formosa via Tamsui—Per Kathie, 1st inst., 5 p.m.

Saigon—Per Peleus, 1st inst., 5 p.m.

Saigon—Per Fausang, 2nd inst., 9 a.m.

Haiphong, Pakhoi and Saigon—Per Sikiang, 2nd Sept., 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haitan, 2nd Sept., 10 a.m.

Formosa via Takao—C. Diederichsen, 2nd inst., 10 a.m.

Swatow, Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per Huichow, 2nd Sept., 11 a.m.

Swatow, Shanghai and North China—Per Choyang, 2nd Sept., 11 a.m.

Swatow, Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per Chipshing, 2nd Sept., 11 a.m.

Teingtau—Per Ichang, 2nd Sept., 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Kaito, 2nd Sept., 1 p.m.

Straits—Per Theseus, 2nd inst., 1 p.m.

Straits, and India via Calcutta—Per Sulsang, 2nd Sept., 1 p.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 2nd inst., 1.15 p.m.

Cebu—Per Kansas, 2nd inst., 2 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Chinhua, 2nd Sept., 3 p.m.

Straits and Ceylon—Per Nankin, 3rd Sept., 8 a.m.

Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Naples—Per Buelow, 3rd Sept., 9 a.m.

Straits—Per Peter Berg, 3rd Sept., 11 a.m.

Japan via Yokohama—Laisang, 3rd Sept., 11 a.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 3rd inst., 1.15 p.m.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via Nagasaki (Europe via Siberia)—Per Prinz Ludwig, 3rd inst., 5 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Anping & Takao—Per Soshu Maru, 4th Sept., 9 a.m.

Holhow, Haiphong, Pakhoi and Saigon—Per Hongkong, 4th inst., 10 a.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Moji, Victoria and Tacoma—Per Tacoma Maru, 4th Sept., noon.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 4th inst., 1.15 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Anhui, 4th Sept., 3 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Rubi, 4th Sept., 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haiching, 5th Sept., 10 a.m.

Straits and India via Calcutta—Per Kutsang, 5th Sept., 1 p.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 5th inst., 1.15 a.m.

Ningpo and Shanghai—Per Ningpo 5th Sept., 5 p.m.

Philippine Islands, Yap, Angaur, Samarai, Maroni, Fred, Wilhelmshafen, Rabau, Herbertshohe, Matupi, Tasmania, New Zealand, South and West Australia via Brisbane—Per Prinz Waldermar, 6th Sept., 8 a.m.

Swatow—Per Haimun, 7th Sept., 10 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haiyang, 9th Sept., 10 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Tientsin, Br. s.s. 1,227, Robertson, 30th Aug.—Canton, Gen.—B. & S.

Africa, A-st. s.s. 2,614, Nicot, 30th Aug.—Tientsin and Singapore 25th Aug. Gen.—S.W. & Co.

Warren, Amer. s.s. 4,000, S. F. Randall, 30th Aug.—Manila, Gen.—Q. M. D.

Hongkong, Fr. s.s. 739, Marquiere, 30th Aug.—Haiphong, 28th Aug. Gen.—A. R. Marty.

Haitan, s.s. 1,183, J. B. Roach, 31st Aug.—Foochow and Ports 28th Aug. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Pongtong, Ger. s.s. 997, W. Botsfubr, 31st Aug.—Bangkok 2nd Aug. Rice and Meal.—B. & S.

Anghin, Ger. s.s. 1,001, Chr. Kumpfl, 31st Aug.—Bangkok 21st Aug. Gen.—B. & S.

Choyang, Br. s.s. 1,424, M. Courtney, 31st Aug.—Shanghai and Swatow 26th Aug. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Soshu Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,119, K. Tashiro, 31st Aug.—Swatow, 29th Aug. Gen.—O. S. K.

Drufar, Nor. s.s. 1,172, J. Bing, 31st Aug.—Bangkok and Swatow 30th Aug. Gen.—Kin Tye Long.

Awa Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,912, R. Shindzu, 31st Aug.—Shanghai 28th Aug. Gen.—N. Y. K.

Huichow, Br. s.s. 1,222, G. Hooker, 31st Aug.—Canton, Gen.—B. & S.

Theseus, Br. s.s. 6,723, J. W. Smallwood, 31st Aug.—Japan, etc. 30th Aug. Gen.—B. & S.

Laisang, Br. s.s. 2,274, E. J. Tadd, 31st Aug.—Singapore 26th Aug. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Kansas, Br. s.s. 6,074, R. Linklater, 1st Sept.—Keelung 30th Aug. Gen.—Order.

Peleus, Br. s.s. 4,800, H. Nicholson, 1st Sept.—Foochow 30th Aug. Gen.—B. & S.

Rubi, Amer. s.s. 4,000, James Miller, 1st Sept.—Manila 29th Aug. Gen.—S. T. & Co.

Chiyuen, Chi. s.s. 1,267, W. Ross, 31st Aug.—Canton 1st Sept. Gen.—C. M. Co.

Empress of Russia, Br. s.s. 8,789, E. Beetham, 1st Sept.—Vancouver 26th Aug. Gen.—C. P. R.

Anhui, Br. s.s. 1,354, J. B. Harris, 1st Sept.—Shanghai 29th Aug. Gen.—B. & S.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

August 30.

Africa for Shanghai.

September 1.

Choyang for Canton.

Soshu Maru for Canton.

Anhui for Canton.

Tenyo Maru for San Francisco.

Wuhu for Hongay.

Fausang for Saigon.

Theseus for London.

Kintuck for Yokohama.

Peleus for Liverpool.

Fooksang for Kobe.

DEPARTED.

August 1.

Triumph for Haiphong.

Soshu Maru for Tamsui.

Selun for Bangkok.

Loongsang for Manila.

Haimun for Swatow.

Glenfarg for Glasgow, Lieth and Rotterdam.

Huichow for Canton.

Glenlogan for Yokohama.

Austria for Yokohama.

Yingchow for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED

Per s.s. Warren, arrived 30th August from Manila.

Garlington, Col. Tibson, Col.

Hunter, Col. Weithimer, Lt.

Sorivens, Col.

SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL.

London 12th August.

The following vessels have passed the Canal—Benary, Diomed, Indlen, Koerber, Prinz Ludwig, Sunda, Annam, Atlantique, Titan, First Bulow, Kish.

TIDE TABLE.

1st Sept. to 7th Sept. 1913.

High Water

Low Water

Mean Time

Mean Time

Mean Time

Mean Time

Mean Time

Mean Time

Mean Time

Mean Time

Mean Time

Mean Time

Mean Time

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 1st at 11.25.—A shallow depression covers Japan.

Pressure has decreased slightly along the south-east coast of China, over Formosa, and the Philippines.

The southern depression now covers Annam.

A typhoon is approaching the Visayas from eastward. The approximate position of the centre at 6 a.m. this morning was latitude 13° S. and longitude 130° E.

Light or variable winds are indicated over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.33 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood. Light or variable winds, fine.

2 Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. E. winds, moderate.

China Coast Meteorological Registrar.

1st September, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Force. Weather.

Wancheng 7 a. 29.89 — — — — — 1

Namuro 6 a. 29.89 — — — — — 1

Hakodate 7 a. 29.81 — — — — — 1

Tokio 7 a. 29.77 — — — — — 1

Koshi 7 a. 29.80 — — — — — 1

Nagasaki 7 a. 29.86 — — — — — 2

K'shima 7 a. 29.82 — — — — — 1

Oshima 7 a. 29.81 — — — — — 2

Naha 7 a. 29.81 — — — — — 4

Ishijima 7 a. 29.84 — — — — — 1

Bonin Is. 7 a. 29.93 — — — — — 0

Choofoo 7 a. 29.93 67 79 se 4 b

Whaiwei 7 a. 29.93 67 79 se 4 b

Hankow 7 a. 29.93 67 79 se 4 b

Ichang 7 a. 29.93 67 79 se 4 b

Kiukiang 7 a. 29.93 67 79 se 4 b

Changsha 7 a. 29.93 67 79 se 4 b

Shanghai 7 a. 29.93 67 79 se 4 b

Gutzlaff 7 a. 29.93 67 79 se 4 b

Sharp P. 7 a. 29.93 67 79 se 4 b

Amoy 7 a. 29.93 67 79 se 4 b

Swatow 7 a. 29.93 67 79 se 4 b

Taihou 7 a. 29.93 67 79 se 4 b

Taihu 7 a. 29.93 67 79 se 4 b

Tainan 7 a. 29.93 67 79 se 4 b

Koehun 7 a. 29.93 67 79 se 4 b

P'oores 7 a. 29.93 67 79 se 4 b

Canton 7 a. 29.93 67 79 se 4 b

H'kong 7 a. 29.93 67 79 se 4 b

Gap Rock 7 a. 29.93 67 79 se 4 b

Macao 7 a. 29.93 67 79 se 4 b

Wuchow 7 a. 29.93 67 79 se 4 b

Pakhoi 7 a. 29.93 67 79 se 4 b

Holhow 7 a. 29.93 67 79 se 4 b

Phu 7 a. 29.93 67 79 se 4 b

Tourane 7 a. 29.93 67 79 se 4 b

O. St. J. 7 a. 29.93 67 79 se 4 b

Appari 7 a. 29.93 67 79 se 4 b

Manila 7 a. 29.93 67 79 se 4 b

Legaspi 7 a. 29.93 67 79 se 4 b

Iloilo 7 a. 29.93 67 79 se 4 b

Bacolod 7 a. 29.93 67 79 se 4 b

Cebu 7 a. 29.93 67 79 se 4 b

Labuan 7 a. 29.93 67 79 se 4 b

T. F. Claxton, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Sept. 1.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.